The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

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CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION

Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

The Credit-Mobilier investigation was the all-absorbing topic here to-day. The alleged bribers and bribed have quarreled, and the whole truth is out. Oakes Ames' testimony, flatly contradicting the sworn statements of Colfax, Allison and others, created a profound sensation. It is difficult to portray the consternation depicted in the faces of those present as the details were sworn to. Judge Hoar says the evidence produced is sufficient to forfeit the Union Pacific Railroad charter. Caleb Cushing coincides in this view.

THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS.

The Commissioner of Customs has sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, a detailed statement of the public accounts of the bureau about which the New York *Evening Post* a few days ago made some clamor. The *Post* found fault because the bureau made no report for the year ending June 30, 1870, and because in the year ending June 30, 1871, there was an omission of the New York returns, which cover generally about two-thirds of the warehousing business of the whole country. The *Post* claims there is no explanation to excuse not the omission of two-thirds of the warehousing business of the country from the report of 1871, but the publication of one-third with a title which professes to embrace the whole.

The Commissioner in his statement shows that in his last report he mentioned the leaving-out of the New York transactions. He says:

"In 1868 and 1869 there was necessarily a report to be made from the Commissioner with regard to the warehouse transactions. Mr. Sargent, my predecessor, made it in October, 1870, one year after the time, but did go because the returns for 1868 and '69 were incomplete, and he did not get the full returns until October, 1870. I entered upon the discharge of my duties July 1, 1871, and there was nothing ready in the report for 1870, not having been made, and even had I known it I would not have made it, because the balances of 1871 gave all the particulars that were necessary for that report, while the report for 1870 was made up of the balance for every port in the United States were carried over to 1871. The *Post* says there were some $37,000,000 reported as a balance for '69 and '70, and that no account has been made of that balance. This is an error. The balances of my report of '70 and '71 show $12,000,000 of that balance of '68 and '69, and the reason it does not show the remainder is because New York has made no returns. The custody of the balance of bonds unpaid June 30, 1869, was found in New York, I think Boston and other ports,—$25,000,000 I think in New York alone. The reason all through was an insufficiency of clerical force." In regard to the question, who is responsible for the payment of the maturing bonds and the correct bonding of all the merchandise passing through the warehouse, from that date to the present, amounting to some $400,000,000, more or less, of which there is no report in the Treasury volumes? the Commissioner says these bonds are received by the Collectors of the different ports, who are responsible for their adjustment.

The Public Printer will to-morrow issue the report of the Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1870, which shows that the balance on hand July 1, 1869, was $37,768,807.96; warehoused and bonded $104,325,286.59; rewarehoused and bonded $18,015,594; subsequently warehoused $28,648,282.45; increase of duties ascertained on liquidation $1,601,967.53. Total, $176,562,397.61.

Withdrawal, duties paid $103,468,699.80; withdrawal for transportation $11,671,749.59; withdrawal for exportation $24,644,987.59; allowances, &c., $13,529,681.13; balance due July 1st, 1870, $33,307,888.99. Total $176,562,397.61.

The report shows that the amount warehoused and bonded in New York during the year was $69,284,318.65; balance due July 1st, 1870, $21,962,440.63. Boston warehoused and bonded $12,864,104.28; balance due $4,621,938.69.

IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGATION.

It will be seen from the following action of the House that your Congressman, General Negley, is alive to the importance of our commerce. He is not to be caught napping, and carries his points at all times:

Mr. Negley. I ask by unanimous consent that Thursday, the 13th of February, after the morning hour, or after two o'clock, to the exclusion of all other orders, the Committee on Commerce shall be entitled to the floor for the consideration of certain bills before that committee for the improvement of our river lines and for the improvement of navigation.

Mr. Farnsworth. I object.'

Mr. Negley. Then I move that the rules be suspended for the purpose I have indicated.

The Speaker. The Chair hopes the gentleman will indicate the title of the bill to which he refers.

Mr. Negley: I do not refer to one bill especially, for there are several bills. As I have stated, there are several bills before the Committee on Commerce relating to the internal navigation of the country, and the committee desires to make a general report.

Mr. W. R. Roberts. I want to be understood that I reserve all points of order.

The Speaker: Of course.

Mr. Farnsworth: What are the bills?

Mr. Negley: I object to debate.

The Speaker: The gentleman from Pennsylvania says there are several bills relating to our interior lines of water communication, the James river and Kanawha canal being one.

Mr. Shellabarger: Let me make a statement occupying three minutes.

The Speaker: The Chair would be glad to hear the gentleman. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. Shellabarger. Mr. Speaker, there are three very important measures pressed on the Committee on Commerce, one the improvement of the Niagara river at the falls, another for the construction of a water line connecting the Kanawha with the James river, and the third connecting the Ohio river with the Savannah in Georgia. They are all of the very first importance. The Committee on Commerce has had no opportunity to report on the subject at all, and unless additional time be given to that committee they will not be able to do so during this session. I hope, because the House will grant that opportunity by agreeing to the gentleman from Pennsylvania. [Mr. Negley.]

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio. I with to say in behalf of the Committee on Appropriations——

Mr. Negley: I object to debate.'

Mr. Sargent: The House ought at least to hear some statement as to the condition of the public business entrusted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Negley: I object to debate, and insist on my motion.

Mr. Sargent: I will vote your motion down.

Mr. Negley. I object to debate, and will yield to no gentleman.

Mr. Wood. Will the effect of this be to prevent our raising questions of order when the bills do come up?

The Speaker: Not at all; they have been reserved.

Mr. Shellabarger: I hope the gentleman from Pennsylvania will permit the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to make his statement.

Mr. Negley. I withdraw all objections to the gentleman from Ohio, the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, making any statement he desires in reference to the public business. I am as willing as any other gentleman on this floor to follow the practice I have followed hitherto, of giving the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations all the time that he properly requires. But I think it is fitting, and demanded by the country, that we should legislate at the same time in the interest of commerce and not be always engaged in voting away money. I have indicated a distant day, nearly a month hence, in order to give the gentleman ample time, and I will do all I can to help the gentleman and the other gentlemen on the Committee on Appropriations to pass their bills.

Mr. Farnsworth: I desire to inquire of the Chair whether two days have not already been set apart for business of the Committee on Commerce?

The Speaker: Yes; to-morrow and next day.

Mr. Shellabarger: We have those two days only after half past one o'clock.

Mr. Farnsworth. There are other committees which have not been called yet, as the Committee on Pensions, and which will have no opportunity of reporting at all this session if future days are assigned in this way.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia. I object to debate.

The Speaker: The question was on Mr. Negley's motion, so to suspend the rules as to permit the Committe on Commerce on Thursday, the 13th of February, at two o'clock, to the exclusion of all other orders, to report a bill or bills in reference to improving interior lines of water communication.

Mr. Ambler: I call for the yeas and nays.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 146, nays 30, not voting, 65.

So the rules were suspended, (two-thirds voting in favor thereof,) and the order for the assignment of Thursday, 13th February next, after two o'clock, was made.

A SKETCH OF THE NEW ARKANSAS SENATOR.

Senator elect Dorsey was born in Ohio. He was educated at Oberlin and went into business in connection with the Sandusky Tool Company, of which establishment he was for some years general superintendent. He is not over 35 years of age, about five feet ten inches in height, thick set and of rather florid complexion. About eighteen months or two years ago he left Sandusky and went to Arkansas to accept the Presidency of the Arkansas Central Railroad; a narrow-gauge road running from Helena to Little Rock, which under his management, and chiefly by his personal exertions is being pushed with great vigor and success. Mr. Dorsey is a man of large fortune, of genial social qualities and unimpeachable character. He is a shrewd business man, and of good intellectual parts. As a local political leader he obtained some distinction in Ohio, but he has never held any public office except as a member of the city council of Sandusky. Senator Dorsey is a warm political and personal friend of Senator Clayton, who strongly supported him in the recent Senatorial contest.

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.

Yesterday the Attorney General promulgated the following pardons granted by the President: George P. Wright, South Carolina, Ku Klux; John Tucker, Indiana, sentenced ten years for robbing the mails, had about two months yet to serve, and it is believed that he will not live that long, as he is quite old, sick and feeble; William Stacy, Kansas, sentenced October 25, 1869, to four years and six months for larceny of Government property; Francis M. Johnson, of Maine, December 11, 1872, to sixty days for selling smuggled goods; George S. A. Doherty, Massachusetts, sentenced October 21, 1871, to two years for enticing a sailor to desert; C. W. Loudon, Mississippi, sentenced June 28, 1872, to six months for retailing liquor without paying special tax; Lewis Wright, sentenced June 12, 1871, to two years for passing counterfeit money.

THE SENATE READY FOR APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations go at work at once on all appropriations bills as they come from the House. They have nothing pending now, having worked all of last Saturday on the Legislative appropriation bill and finished its consideration.

THE MASSACHUSETTS EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The State Board of Education of Massachusetts has appointed Hon. J. D. Philbrick, who is a member of that Board, and also Superintendent of Schools of Boston, a committee to take charge of the preparations showing the operation of the Massachusetts educational system at Vienna. Mr. Philbrick is now in Washington, in conference with Hon. John Eaton, Jr., Commissioner of Education, on that subject, and also Mr. Smith, Secretary and Financial Agent of the Boston City Board of Education.

OBITUARY.

The wife of Hon. Erasmus D. Peck, member of Congress from Ohio, died at the National Hotel this morning from heart disease. Mr. Peck left to-night with the body of his wife for his home in Ohio.

THE EMANCIPATED SERFS OF RUSSIA.

Illustrations of our Common School system, models of School-houses, &c., are being prepared for the Imperial family of Russia, who have requested them, feeling, as they say, under obligations to educate the recently emancipated serfs of that nation.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

The reduction of postage as proposed by the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to two cents has the concurrence of the Postmaster General and officials, who state that such reduction is bound to come, and if the Post Office Department can stand such reduction in its receipts as would ensue in consequence, now is the acceptable time. Our foreign postage is by treaty fixed on a two cent basis, so that in the event domestic postage is reduced, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails thinks that it will cause no agitation in behalf of a reduced rate of foreign postage.

THE CIVIL SERVICE ADVISORY BOARD.

It is reported in Congress that the request which will be made for an appropriation of $15,000 to carry out the workings of the Advisory Board under the new Civil Service rules will go through the session without any difficulty.

BILLS FOR REMODELING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

There are various bills before the Civil Service Committee in the House looking to a re-organization of the Civil Service of the Government. The Committee, however, are not in unity upon any one of them. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, one of the members of the Committee, is said to be a radical reformer upon this subject, and earnestly in favor of the enactment of a bill which will systematize the appointing power and regulate salaries, but as his colleagues on the Committee are not quite up to the hasty change in the present system, it is given out that there is not the least chance of Congress being called upon this session to act on any one of the many bills before the Committee.

THE SOUTH LOOKS FOR RECOGNITION IN GRANT'S CABINET.

An effort was made on Monday to organize an association, to be composed of Senators, members of Congress from the South and prominent southerners. Its object in organizing is to urge upon President Grant the appointment of a southern Republican to a seat in his next Cabinet. There was not a full Congressional representation from the South, and Senator Lewis, of Virginia, moved the meeting adjourn, on the ground that all the southern Senators had not been notified of the purpose of the organization. The motion was adopted.

THE PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS ABROAD.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order providing that hereafter no navy officer will be permitted to draw his pay abroad (necessarily drawn there in gold) unless engaged upon special duty. He will be required to draw upon disbursing officers at home.

MACHINISTS' SALARIES INCREASED.

By order of the President of the United States, issued January 1, 1873, the pay of all machinists enlisted in the Steam Department of the Navy, or board of steam-going vessels, is to be increased to sixty dollars per month from that date.

GAUGERS ACCOUNTS PROMPTLY PAID.

The Division of Accounts, Internal Revenue Bureau, are now caught up in the adjustment and payment of the accounts of gaugers, and the arrangements for their settlement are now such that no delay in the payment thereof need hereafter be apprehended.

THE CABINET.

All the Cabinet chairs were occupied yesterday. Secretary Delano being represented by Acting Secretary Cowen. I am informed that no business of any consequence was done.

SENATOR HOWE RE-ELECTED.

The following dispatch from the Chairman of the State Republican Executive Committee of Wisconsin was received by Senator Howe today:

Madison, Wis., January 21.—Hon. T. C. Howe, U. S. S.:

The Senate voted twenty-two for you and nine for H. L. Palmer. The Assembly voted sixty-one for you. Hon. H. L. Palmer thirty-five.

E. W. KEYES.

This vote re-elects Mr. Howe by a majority of thirty-nine on joint ballot.

THE GEORGIA SENATORSHIP.

A private dispatch received by Senator Norwood, of Georgia, to-day gives the result of the first ballot of the Georgia Legislature for U. S. Senator to succeed Joshua Hill, as follows:

John B. Gordon, Ben. H. Hill, Alex. H. Stephens, 56; Benjamin H. Hill, 20; Herbert Fielding, 18; Ex-Attorney General Ackerman, 13; 106 votes are necessary to a choice, and Gordon therefore lacks but 13 votes of election. There are 18 Republicans in the Legislature, of which Ackerman lacks nearly one-third.

REFUNDING THE COTTON TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee were engaged to-day discussing the cotton tax refund. The majority are opposed to the job.

THE NEW YORK "HERALD" AND DOMINICAN ANNEXATION.

The New York *Herald* of the 17th inst. calls upon President Grant to "disavow any purpose of annexing St. Domingo."

If the *Herald* had only taken the trouble to read the GAZETTE special Washington dispatches published on Monday, the 6th inst., it might have seen an authorized announcement that the President was not even considering the subject, and furthermore, that it was not before either department of the Government in any form. It could have further learned that the present agitation of the Dominican business was merely a private enterprise, with which neither Congress or the President have anything to do. All this and much more by reading the GAZETTE specials.

PATENT JOB.

The Senate Committee on Patents has now before it a big job in the shape of an application for extension of the Tanner Railroad Brake patent, issued in 1852, to one Bachelder, who is the present applicant. This is the brake in common use on every steam and horse car in the country. It was bought up some years ago by a Chicago patent speculator named Sayles, who has had it restrained in the courts, and who will receive for its past use, if extended, an immense sum of money, for which the traveling public will have to pay. The patent has already been extended once. DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

Poland's Committee this morning resumed the examination of Oakes Ames, who testified that he agreed to give Colfax twenty shares of Credit Mobilier stock; in December, 1867, witness received dividends upon it of eighty per cent. in Union Pacific bonds, and accounted to Colfax for bonds sold by witness; in March, 1868, Colfax gave witness a check for $934.72; did not remember delivering stock to Colfax; the check and proceeds of the Union Pacific stock paid for the Credit Mobilier stock; in June following gave Colfax a check for twelve hundred dollars, dividends on the Credit Mobilier.

Question.—What do you say about what Colfax said in regard to him making you a present of five hundred dollars? Answer.—He said some such thing to me about being sorry for my misfortune. I cannot remember his words now. Colfax had never called upon witness for Credit Mobilier stock. He has it ready to deliver to him whenever he wants it, and supposed that Colfax understood that the $1,200 was divided upon the stock. Witness had no recollection that Colfax paid him that $1,200. It don't belong to witness.

Colfax, who was present, said that he reasserted what he said before, and in regard to the $1,200 he now gave notice to Ames that he would prove the negative, by Mr. Ames, as follows:

Q.—Did I offer, or did you come to me and ask me to pay you? A.—That I cannot tell.

Q.—Did you tell me that some dividends had been earned but were unadjusted? A.—I told you that a dividend of eighty per cent. in the Union Pacific bonds had been declared.

Q.—Did I ask you to buy bonds? A.—I did not buy bonds; they were dividends, and I sold them, accounting for the proceeds to you.

Q.—Did you sell stock? A.—I have not sold it; witness regarded him now as the proprietor of Credit Mobilier stock; did not remember what Colfax said at the time you spoke about the transaction being off, all that he remembers about it is what Colfax said in his testimony; didn't remember saying after he heard the testimony of Mr. Colfax, on January 7th, that what he said was correct.

Colfax.—Well, Mr. Crounz so informed me that you told him so and telegraphed to the New York *Times*.

Witness did not remember where Mr. Colfax was when he gave him a check for twelve hundred dollars.

Mr. Colfax.—Did I not tell you the first week in the session that I wanted you to tell the truth about this matter? Ames.—That is what I have done to-day, sir. Did not remember any other "cash" dividend except in July.

Colfax.—Durant says there was also a bond dividend. Now, what did you do with the bonds belonging to me? A.—They were not bonds, but bond certificates. I had them, with your stock, for you. You are entitled to them.

Q.—Have you ever offered them to me? A.—No, sir; I am awaiting the result of this suit. The check for twelve hundred dollars was payable to Schuyler Colfax; it is in possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms as evidence in my account. The check was given a long time before the conversation about the matter being off. That check, my dear sir, was in June, and a conversation between us about the matter being off was not until the next session; he never gave Colfax any bonds or stocks in the Union Pacific Railway.

Mr. Colfax—Now, if the committee will allow, I assert under oath that I do not remember having ever received a single dollar from Ames.

Ames again repeated his statement. He had no recollection of a conversation with Crounz.

Colfax requested that the Sergeant-at-Arms be summoned to produce the books and papers referred to.

The Wilson Committee examined E. H. Rollins to-day. He stated that the books showed the payment of three thousand dollars to Benj. F. Butler on December 31st, 1869, for legal services to the Union Pacific Railroad; also four thousand five hundred to J. A. Jenckes on the 4th of March, 1871. Butler was counsel in New York and Jenckes in the suit of Durant and Hallet in Rhode Island.

N. G. Oddway, sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, was sworn and examined by Mr. Colfax. He had examined the account of Colfax for 1868, but saw no entry of a deposit of $1,200 there. He had the original accounts of Ames. Ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emory was sworn and examined by Judge Merrick.

THE BILL ABOLISHING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The House bill to abolish the franking privilege, as amended and passed by the Senate today, is as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege be and the same is hereby abolished from and after the first day of July, 1873, and that henceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government, or to any person now authorized to frank such matter, shall be chargeable with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons; provided, that any compensation or allowance shall now or hereafter be made to Senators, members and delegates of the House of Representatives on account of postage.

The above bill differs from that of the House in the addition of a proviso, and changing of the date at which the bill is to take effect, and also in striking out the second and third sections providing for payment by stamps of official matter and the punishment of counterfeiters of stamps.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Ferry (Conn.), Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Hamilton, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Pratt, Ramsay, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, West, Wilson, Windom and Wright—34.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Corbett, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hill, Machen, Norwood, Poole, Robertson, Spencer, Stevenson and Tipton—16.

The bill goes back to the House to act on the Senate amendments.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECENT PROCLAMATION EXPLAINED.

Charles O'Neil, of Philadelphia, called on the President this morning and had a conversation with him relative to his recent proclamation as it affected members of school and education boards and directors of public schools. The President said he did not intend his proclamation to apply to members of such boards and school directors who held national offices, and that such need not resign them. He also said that if necessary he would modify his proclamation to reach such classes, his desire being that those interested in our public school system should not diminish their laudable and unrewarded exertions in so good a cause.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States falling barometer, fresh and brisk northerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, except for the northern portion probably snow.

TELEGRAPH BILL SIGNED.

The President has signed the bill incorporating the Loomis Aerial Telegraph Company.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Extensive Emigration Movement of German Colonists—Report of the Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico—The German Court to Go Into Mourning for Napoleon.

SPAIN.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

MADRID, Jan. 22.—The special committee of Congress on the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico will probably present their report to that body to-morrow. The question of indemnification of slave owners has been settled, and the details alone delay the report. The committee will propose that the emancipation of slaves shall be complete in four months after the promulgation of the passage of the bill. The Cortes will commence to discuss the bill at an early day.

Marshal Serrano and the conservative deputies will decide to-day upon what course they intend to pursue.

NO SALE OF CUBA.

The members of the late cabinet publish a declaration to-day repudiating the idea that they favored the sale of the Island of Cuba.

FRANCE.

COMMUNISTS SHOT.

PARIS, January 22.—Feronilly, Decamp and Benot, condemned Communists, were shot early this morning on Satory Plain. Feronilly died without uttering a word. Decamp's last words were, "I die assassinated. Down with false witnesses, lawyers and Thiers." Benot died cheering the Republic and Commune army. Only one volley was fired, as all died instantly. There was but few spectators on the ground.

INUNDATION FEARED.

PARIS, January 22.—The water in the river Seine is again very high, and another inundation is feared.

GERMANY.

EXTENSIVE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

BERLIN, January 22.—There is an extensive emigration movement to America among the German colonists in Russia. One hundred and twenty families left Berezuna.

MOURNING FOR NAPOLEON.

BERLIN, January 22.—By order of His Majesty Emperor William, the German Court will go into mourning one week for Napoleon.

RUSSIA.

OBITUARY.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 22.—The Grand Duchess Helene Pauloona is dead.

Killed by a Rival.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—George Cotterell, colored, was stabbed and instantly killed about eleven o'clock last night, by John Green, while coming out of the house of Dr. Gillon, on Pine street, where he had been to visit a colored girl to whom he was engaged to be married. Green was a discarded lover, and is believed to have committed the deed in a fit of jealousy. He was arrested.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

Senator Cameron Serenaded and Makes a Speech.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT'S CABINET APPOINTMENTS.

Thos. J. Bigham of Allegheny County, Commissioner of Statistics.

BILLS FOR THE REPEAL OF ALL USURY LAWS.

The Sealer of Weights and Measures and Flour Inspectorship.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22, 1873.

AFTER THE INAUGURATION.

Last night there were a great many scenes of drunken rowdyism in and about the hotels and other places of public resort, for which a low grade of Philadelphia politicians and roughs are held responsible. They cast aside all pretensions to decency, and invaded the hotels, making the night hideous with their howls and discordant music. There was not a police force in the city strong enough to curb the disturbers, so that they had full swing. A pelting rain caused the postponement of the fire-works. This morning the sun shone out brightly from a clear sky, in marked contrast with the murky weather of inauguration day.

GENERAL CAMERON SERENADED.

Last night General Cameron was the recipient of a number of serenades from political clubs and others of his friends. He made but one speech, to the Cameron Club of Philadelphia, which touched the old Senator's heart by the sweet melody of a pair of bag pipes. He spoke substantially as follows:

"He had lived in Harrisburg fifty-six years, and had been in the United States Senate long beyond his merits, yet this day an honor had been bestowed upon him given to few men. Sergeant-at-Arms is seventy-four years old, and if he lived to fill the term in the Senate to which he had this day been chosen by the Legislature, he would be eighty. To the numerous steadfast friends who had sustained and defended him he was deeply grateful. Their devotion was a strong bond of friendship which would outlive the recollection of the malignity of his enemies. He would always remember his friends in the recent struggle, and it surely well known that he never forgot a friend and never presented an enemy. (Laughter.) In the last contest he remained quiet, doing nothing, saying nothing to provoke the bitter attacks made on him. The record of this day would vindicate him, and he was content to leave it there.

"He was grateful to his steadfast friends that he was successful, and thanked God for the victory. His enemies had pursued him for their own malignant purposes, and resorted to every foul means to accomplish their ends. The people of Pennsylvania have said he ought to serve another term in the Senate. He would do it. He would serve them so long as God gives him strength to perform his high duties, and the single purpose in making these words will be to show his profound love for his native State, and his appreciation of the many and continued kindnesses of its people."

Again Hiding Club for their compliment, Senator Cameron retired. Governor Hartranft and Don Cameron were also serenaded. The Governor simply appeared and bowed.

THE WARDS OF THE STATE.

The most impressive and gratifying feature connected with the inaugural ceremonies was the appearance of the soldiers' orphan wards of the State. About eight hundred of the boys, ranging from ten to sixteen years of age, were in line. Their demeanor and appearance was remarkably creditable to themselves and their instructors. After I closed my letter yesterday, the boys assembled in the Court House, where addresses were delivered by Professor Wickersham, ex-Governor Geary and Governor Hartranft. Each speaker was received and addressed in impressed on every mind that the care the State was taking of the orphans was not a charity, but a bounden duty in discharge of a debt due the fathers of these lads. The State owed in the addition of a proviso and changing of the date at which the bill is to take effect, and also in striking out the second and third sections providing for payment by stamps of official matter and the punishment of counterfeiters of stamps.

The following is the vote on the passage of the bill:

Yeas—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Boreman, Casserly, Chandler, Clayton, Conkling, Cragin, Ferry (Conn.), Ferry (Mich.), Flanagan, Hamilton, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe, Johnston, Kelly, Lewis, Pratt, Ramsay, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, West, Wilson, Windom and Wright—34.

Nays—Messrs. Ames, Bayard, Buckingham, Carpenter, Corbett, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Gilbert, Hill, Machen, Norwood, Poole, Robertson, Spencer, Stevenson and Tipton—16.

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TELEGRAPH BILL SIGNED.

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POLITICAL.

Senatorial Elections.

ALBANY, N. Y., January 22.—Roscoe Conkling was re-elected United States Senator today, for six years from the 4th of March next.

ST. LOUIS, January 22.—At the anti-Pomeroy caucus at Topeka, Kansas, last night, it was decided to make no attempt to concentrate on a candidate until after the first ballot is taken in the Legislature next Tuesday.

VIRGINIA, NEV., January 22.—The Legislature met in joint Convention to-day, read the journals of yesterday's session, and announced the vote for Senator, as follows: Nines 53, McCorkle 17, Dolong 1, and McBeth 1. After announcing the vote, Jones was conducted to the speaker's desk, and made a lengthy speech.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 22.—The General Assembly in joint session to-day declared Richard J. Oglesby elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March next.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22.—The fifth ballot in the General Assembly to-day resulted in the election of General Gordon as United States Senator, Gordon received 113, Stephens 86, and Akerman 14. It is believed that Stephens' opposition to the Cincinnati movement caused his defeat. A movement is on foot to send him to Congress from the Eighth district, made vacant by the death of General Wright. Stephens will be elected without opposition. He will accept the nomination.

ATLANTA, GA., January 22.—Alexander Stephens has been nominated for Congress and accepted. The Governor will order an election soon.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

MANCHESTER, N. H., January 22.—Samuel N. Bell was to-day re-nominated to Congress from the Second District of New Hampshire by the Democratic Convention.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 22.—In the Senate a resolution was offered by Mr. Putnam, Democrat, opposing the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman, in the United States Senate, providing for the speedy resumption of specie payment, and asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure a further issue of legal tender notes, sufficient to meet the rapidly expanding wants of our rapidly growing country, and to oppose all measures looking to a contraction of currency by the resumption of specie payment, or otherwise. The resolution was laid on the table.

The Trustees of the Athens University sent to the Senate to-day a memorial, asking that such legislation may be had as will appropriate, from the State Treasury, ten thousand dollars per annum for the benefit of the University.

MARINE NEWS.

HALIFAX, January 22.—Anxiety is felt here for the safety of the troop ship Himalaya. Nothing has been heard of her since she left England.

NEW YORK, January 22.—The steamship Surprise, from Shanghai, via the Suez canal, has arrived.

Legislative Proceedings.

BILLS FOR ADDITIONAL PITTSBURGH BANKS.

Legalizing Any Rate of Interest.

EVIDENCE IN LIBEL AND SLANDER CASES.

An Act to Provide for the Election of State Treasurer.

INCORPORATING THE UNION BRIDGE COMPANY.

Appointments by the Governor.

PRESENTATION OF SENATOR CAMERON'S CERTIFICATE.

Speech by the Speaker of the Senate.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, January 22, 1873.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Extending the time for the completion of the Pittsburgh, and Charleston railroad.

Incorporating the homestead Life and Trust company, and to provide for the taking of evidence in homicide cases when the defense is insanity.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven o'clock.

PRINTING THE GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Mr. YOUNG moved for the printing of 20,000 extra copies of Governor Hartranft's inaugural address.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

A resolution was introduced to fix the time for final adjournment on the tenth of April.

CUTTING OFF PAY FROM CONTESTING COMMITTEES.

A member from Luzerne moved to cut off all pay from Committees on Contested Seats. Objected to and referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

BILLS READ IN PLACE.

In addition to the bills published, there was presented this morning

Mr. SAMPLE, an act to incorporate the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank; to incorporate the Penn Bank and Trust Company.

By Mr. WAISWRIGHT, an act relative to bridges.

Mr. SAMPLE, an act to legalize the payment of any rate of interest.

By Mr. RAMSEY, to incorporate the United States Savings Bank; the Penn Land & Trust Company of Allegheny; the Land and Improvement Company; a supplement to the National Savings Bank.

By Mr. BALLANTINE, for the organization and pay of county officers.

By Mr. NEWMYER, an act relating to rates of interest; incorporating the Empire Iron Company.

By Mr. BOWMAN, of Armstrong, establishing a ferry over the Allegheny at Shakely Run; an act to incorporate the Armstrong Improvement Company; incorporating the Brady's Bend cemetery, and fixing a day for voting on the local option law in Kittanning.

By Mr. HENRY, of Cambria, a supplement to the Cambria Savings Bank; a supplement to the poor laws, and fixing monthly return days for Cambria county.

By Mr. RAMSAY, of Carlon, authorizing the building of a new jail; a supplement to the local option law; building a bridge across Red Bank at Millville.

By Mr. BROCKWAY, a general act relative to evidence in cases of libel and slander; also a general act authorizing assignees of policies of insurance to sue in their own name.

By Mr. BARTLEY, of Fayette, a supplement to the road laws.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON, of Venango, a supplement to the Erie and Pittsburgh railroad.

By Mr. HUTCHINSON, 167 North avenue, Allegheny.

TO LET—TWO LOOMS, FURNISHED and in good order, 70 Pike street, for part cash; inquire at the above No. 2*

TO LET—AT McDONALD STATION, Pan Handle R. R., a FARM, containing 150 acres, 85 acres under cultivation; good house and barn and orchard. J. S. McDONALD, late of Station, or 187 Penn street. 1*

TO LET—THAT VERY DESIRABLE four storied warehouse, 241100, situate corner of Ohio st and second avenue. Apply to C. CHAMBERS, at works, corner Fifth and Hamilton streets, Allegheny, or letter through the mail. JANUARY 14, 1873. 1-14-THS

TO LET—THAT LARGE AND COMmodious House and ample grounds Sixth ward, Allegheny, known as

Rosedale Gardens,

On which I now reside. Possession 1st April.

L. PETERSON, JR.,

187 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, and corner Washington and Preble avenues, Allegheny. 1-14-TTS

HERRON & BATES, Real Estate Agents, 1-14-TTS Under St. Charles Hotel, Wood St.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A COLLECTION OF FINE oil PAINTINGS, all the celebrated European Artists, at 127 Federal street, Allegheny City. 1-14-TTS

FOR SALE.—BELTING AND LACE LEATHER, Card Leather, Lard Oil, Machine Oil, and patent lubricants. O. N. HOFFSCOTT & CO., Sole Agents, 229 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. Also, dealers in Lumber, Hemlock, Boards, Joists, Scantling, &c. 1-14-TTS

FOR SALE OR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, situated No. 262 ninth avenue, containing nine rooms, bath room, hot and cold water, and also a finished attic and wash house. Any one wishing to purchase or rent will please call on the premises or address the owner. 1-14-TTS

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS, ENTIRELY NEW IMPROVED GROVER AND BAKER SEWING MACHINE. Apply to or at the Pittsburgh GAZETTE.

FOR SALE—SEWICKLEY PROPERTY —Frame house of 7 rooms (lower story), convenient to the town. Lot 60 by 200 feet to a 16 foot alley. Price $1,500. Terms easy. Title good. Apply to or address JOHN H. DICKEY, Sewickley, Pa.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, SEVEN rooms and hall; water and gas throughout; on lot 120 feet, more or less, fronting Market street, Second avenue, in Second Ward, Allegheny. Price, $5,500. Terms accommodating. For further information inquire at the ESTATE OFFICE, 47 East Diamond street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.—SIX FINE BUILDING LOTS on JACKSON street, near Passenger Railroad and Negley avenue, covering top spring of water (plenty still to be had now). Apply to W. P. PRICE'S Real Estate and Collection Agency, 34 Ohio street, Allegheny. Special attention given to renting houses and collecting rents. 1-14-TTS

FOR SALE.

GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE WHISKY. Two of the best in the trade. Each barrel sworn by Government stamp in use. JOSEPH FINCH & CO., 1-14-TTS 139 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—JOHN M. CORNING'S STEAM PUMPS. For all purposes for which steam is required can be used. They are superior to any used. BOILER FEED PUMPS guaranteed to force water heated to 212 degrees. Heaters furnished when ordered. JOHN M. CORNING, 1-14-TTS 382 Penn street.

FOR SALE.

BRICK HOUSE

2 story, of 6 Rooms, Bath Room, Kitchen and Finish ed Attic; Range in Kitchen; Hot and Cold Water and Gas throughout; Lot 22 feet front by 90 feet deep, in which is a Lot 24 feet front by 60 deep. Situate on Ella street, Thirty-second ward. For terms, inquire at R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny.

Also, LOTS

At Hoboken Station,

Nine miles up West Pennsylvania Railroad. Now is the time to secure a cheap and desirable Lot at this rising station. Lots are from 25 by 125, to forty by 150 feet, 1, 5 and 10 acres. Inquire of R. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, 75 Federal street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

The undersigned, Administrator cum testamento annexo of the estate of the late Mrs. ELLEN CAMERON, deceased, offer for sale the following described property

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....H. P. REED.
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING.
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

Terms for 1873.

DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum	$10 00
Do. for 6 months	5 00
Do. for 3 months	2 50
Do. for 1 month	1 00

By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier..... 15
All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single subscribers	$1 50
Clubs of five	1 25
Clubs of ten	1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State also, nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.
Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies free of charge.
KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1873.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¼@113¾.

A BILL has been introduced into the Legislature by Mr. Sample, of this county, legalizing the payment of interest over six per cent. It ought to pass.

THE Senate Naval Committee having reported back the House bill for building six war vessels, amended to the original number ten, they will doubtless be ordered soon.

GARVEY, the plasterer for the "Ring," swears that when "Boss" Tweed was assessed for election purposes he added the amount to the bill for plastering. He plastered a little too thick, however. The people grew tired of the thing.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has appointed Col. M. S. Quay, of Beaver county, Secretary of the Commonwealth; Hon. Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne county, Attorney General, and Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, of this city, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THE innocent and harmless French satirical play of "L'Oncle Sam" will surely not give rise to any National estrangement, and the Military Governor of Paris might let it proceed if it pleases French theatre goers. We guess we can stand it on this side of the ocean.

CAPTAIN JACK, and his band of a few hundred Modoc Indians, continue to defy the power of the Government and prove themselves more than a match for our military. A little common sense exercised by the proper authority might result in justice to this tribe and avert further useless shedding of blood.

THE action of the House at Washington, on the motion of Mr. Negley, on the report of the Committee of Commerce with reference to the improvement of western rivers, permits us to indulge the hope that the Ohio river will ere long receive attention, and possibly an appropriation for deepening its channel.

THE city of Boston is just now suffering from a fearful epidemic of small-pox, there being over 3,000 cases known to the authorities. The type is said to be fatally malignant, and the proportion of deaths is frightful. The doctors attribute the present scourge to the influx of Canadians, who are supposed to bring the dreaded infection with them. In the past few months there have been more deaths in Boston from small-pox than in the whole State of Massachusetts in the preceding six years.

THE large vote in the lower branch of Congress in favor of the repeal of the national bankrupt act, was a surprise to the entire country. The misdemeanors of the bill, by which a debtor could avail himself of its privileges, by turning over all of his assets to his creditors, and secure a legal avoidance thereby of one-half of his indebtedness, was thought to be so just and equitable that many thought the law would be permitted to stand for all time. But Congress, it appears, thinks otherwise, and should the Senate concur, all doors will be closed against a bankrupt, except by the payment of the last dollar of his indebtedness.

WE print elsewhere in this day's issue the proposition offered in the Judiciary Committee of the Constitutional Convention by Hon. Samuel A. Purviance for the reconstruction or modification of our Judiciary system. The subject is one upon which Mr. Purviance has bestowed much thought, and his proposition will doubtless receive due consideration.

There are among the members of the Convention many and various opinions as to whether the Judges should be elective or appointed; whether they should be reeligible or not; whether there should be Circuit Courts intermediate between the Supreme and County Courts; or whether the present system should remain.

It is very obvious that the Circuit Court system would greatly increase the expense of litigation, as well as the labor of the practitioner. We incline to the opinion that the defect in our Judiciary is not so much in the construction as in the want of adequate judicial force, and we are not sure that the plan of Mr. Purviance does not embrace the proper remedy.

IT is but justice to Mr. James Brooks, Democratic Congressman, etc., to state that he denies all the statements of McComb impeaching his character, in any way in connection with Credit Mobiler. According to Mr. Brooks' statement under oath—which is entitled to quite as much credit as that of his accuser—he never agreed to "work up the Democrats in the House," never had any such conversation with Alley as charged by McComb; never gave an unjust vote in Congress; never was asked to by any one; never voted against his judgment or conscience with reference to the Pacific road or anything else; never owned any of the questionable stock when a member of Congress, and never did any "wrong, moral, social, political or constitutional," when aware of it. That will do for Mr. Brooks. Somebody at Washington has been doing "some tall swearing lately," that's certain, and by reason of it there is not at all anything likely to come out of the Credit Mobilier investigation. Such flat, direct contradiction in the testimony of intelligent men was surely never heard of before, and reveals that somebody is woefully mistaken or a great liar.

OUR INDUSTRIES.

Pennsylvania, in 1872, manufactured 1,033,272 tons of pig-iron, and mined 1,060,638 tons of ore; or more than one-half of all the iron melted in the United States, and about one-third of all the ore mined. Michigan comes next in the production of ore, her share being 690,393 tons, and Ohio of iron, her product being 306,303 tons. Higher prices are looked for by all the authorities on the subject that we have examined. This will stimulate production and tend to check consumption, which in turn will bring prices back to a medium figure before the year is out. Through protection the manufacture of iron in the past six years has been diffused through many States which formerly did not melt a pound; and at the present time twenty-one States of the Union are largely engaged in its manufacture, and sixteen produce the raw ores in paying quantities. The business has grown to be a gigantic one, and needs the wisest counsels to properly guard its interests. The whole mercantile, agricultural and commercial interests of the country depend upon it in a large measure, and it should be fostered and protected from all extraneous and opposing influences. The more we increase our manufactures, the more shall we want commercial facilities, and the products of the farm, to supply the army of artisans and operators at home. It is a source of great pride and satisfaction to find the iron producing interests, which include all branches of manufactures, ramifying the entire continent, and drawing all industries toward them, demanding from these a large portion of their products. All business prospers when manufactures prosper; and the mercantile and agricultural communities, situated in the neighborhood of the mines and factories, the mills and the great work-shops of the land reap their most abundant harvest of financial prosperity when the fires burn brightest and longest. Pennsylvania occupies a proud pre-eminence as a manufacturing leader, her product of iron equaling that of all the other States combined, and, we are glad to say, her industries are prospering in common with those of the entire country.

A WORD IN TIME.

There is just a little danger that the members of the Constitutional Convention may overstep the just limits that appertain to their functions. They are not legislators, and are not called upon to pass such enactments as properly belong to the State Assembly. It is their particular duty to incorporate into the *organic* law such general rules and principles of government as shall guide, restrict and give authority to the subsequent acts of the duly chosen representatives in the Assembly. To lay down in a general way the rights, restrictions, privileges, powers, duties and limitations of the Legislature and the people, the Courts and all in authority, is pre-eminently what the Convention was chosen to do, and any effort to exceed that power and indulge in a species of legislation that properly belong to the Representatives of the people in the General Assembly to convene under the authority of the Constitution so amended, may jeopardize the good work done by the Convention, and result in defeating the adoption of the Constitution. This was precisely the case in New York, and for the very reasons above hinted at; the Constitutional Convention of that State went too far in restricting the freedom of the people, through their chosen Representatives, and in addition tacked on several very obnoxious hobbies to the new instrument. The result was from the first foreseen and predicted by the independent press of the State, the people repudiated the new Constitution, and thus all the labor of months was lost. To be sure, there is a kind of remedy for similar trouble in our case, in the provision for submitting special clauses of the new instrument to a separate vote, in order that their defeat—all or singular—shall not in any way influence the question of the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution by the people. But there is still danger to be found in the apparent desire of a few of the many learned gentlemen of which our Convention is composed, to so split hairs, and incorporate too much restriction in the new instrument, as may provoke angry discussions and eventually give rise to enough prejudice to defeat the entire Constitution. This will be a sad source of regret, and we thus early feel called upon to remind our members of the danger, and hope that in thus avoiding Scylla they will not permit their bark to be wrecked on Charybdis.

THE COTTON TAX.

The total amount of cotton taxes levied and collected by the Government from the year 1863 to 1868, inclusive, is $68,072,388.99. The Southern States are now engaged in an attempt to induce Congress to refund this tax to the cotton growers, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, also on the plea that it was collected from the South at a time when her industries were paralyzed, and that the amount is now needed to rehabilitate the prostrate energies of the Southern people. Moonshine! Should Congress give way to the lobby in this case, in all probability not one cent of the amount would ever be paid to the legitimate producers and actual tax-payers, and a door would be opened for the anhulment of every "war measure" adopted to rescue the country from the hands of its enemies. The effort is a huge job, doubtless, and ought to be unceremoniously kicked out of Congress. But the oddest part of the thing is the rumor that there is a strong probability of the measure becoming a law. If it does, we shall be strongly tempted to think that every Congressman who votes for it, "has a slice of the bacon." We cannot see a single reason for refunding this tax that does not apply to the tax on tobacco, petroleum, incomes and other equally obnoxious levies. It was a "war measure," adopted at a time when the nation needed money badly, and the fact that it was paid, is sufficient evidence that the business at the time was able to stand the tax. If it is refunded now, why not refund other similar taxes levied on the industries of special localities?

The *World*, in discussing this subject, uses the following pertinent language, which appears to us is perfectly unanswerable, and ought to settle the matter in the minds of all honest men. After looking through the rights and expediency of "war measures," it says: "We, in the second place, are willing to concede at once, if it can be shown satisfactorily that there is $68,000,000 worth of humanity to the suffering South in the act of refunding the cotton tax, it ought immediately to be refunded. If there be $68,000,000 worth of expediency to the country at large in refunding this money, let it be paid at once. If it can be shown that this $68,000,000 proposed to be refunded, or one-half of it, or one-tenth of it, will go back to the suffering South, or employed, directly or indirectly, for the benefit of the suffering South, we will still say let it be paid at once. But how stands the matter actually? This tax in all its various shapes was paid by the producer. This $68,000,000 was collected, by methods more or less direct, from ever man, woman and child, white or black, who grew a bale of cotton between the years 1863 and 1868. The producer paid the tax because it was deducted from the market price of his cotton. If in 1865 he got 50 cents a pound for his cotton in New York, he ought to have received 55 cents to make him even with the tax. He paid it, but he will never get it back, for it will not be refunded to him, but to those who stood between him and the Government assessor and collector, and handed over and took receipts for the tax which they had previously extracted from the producer, without giving him any voucher whatsoever. The tax was laid and the regulations were framed in the interest of the cotton manufacturer exclusively, and it was intended at once that the manufacturer should receive no present harm from the tax, and should reap all the profits from its restitution in the future. With this end in view, therefore, the arrangement was made to give the manufacturer an equivalent drawback per pound on all cotton goods exported by him, and to require the tax to be paid at the place of exportation or the place of manufacture. Thus the planter who produced the cotton must be dismissed from all our charitable plans, since we cannot reach him. The cotton tax, if it be refunded, must be refunded either to the factor, who has already reimbused himself in settling with the planter, or to the manufacturer, who has not only already been paid his outlay from the planter's pocket, but has been paid over again by the drawbacks allowed him by Government."

It is further boldly stated that the claims for this refunded tax are now almost wholly in the hands of the lobby, who will reap the entire benefit should the bill pass. We are glad to find the *World* holding up the hands of Congress and wielding fierce blows at the lobby in this royal fashion: "If Congress wishes to recede from its own previous rules of action, if it is necessary just now to set up a new precedent for our protection in the future—then let Congress promptly refund the cotton tax to the ring of shrewd lobbyists and plethoric manufacturers who are interested in the matter. But if Congress simply feels that expediency and humanity demand that some sort of relief should be extended to the suffering South, let it provide say $5,000,000, to be equitably disbursed through that section, and we will guarantee that the South will get more money in that way than it ever will from all the $68,000,000 proposed to be vicariously refunded.

"The fact that this scheme for refunding, which has been so long loitering beyond the horizon, has now come forward in such imposing array and with such simultaneousness along the line, teaches us that there is danger in it. This danger is not lessened by the further fact that the instigators of the movement, in order to preserve the appearance of a widowed and impoverished South suing at the doors of Congress *in forma pauperis*, have retained several eminent Southern lawyers to represent their claims and plead for their interests."

We hope soon to record that this mammoth "grab" has been sent with a stinging blow back to the hands of the voracious lobby whence it came.

THE JUDICIARY.

Proposed Amendment Offered by Hon. Samuel A. Purviance.

The Judicial power of the Commonwealth shall be vested in a Supreme Court, County Courts, in Justice of the Peace, and such other Courts as the Legislature may from time to time establish.

The Supreme Court shall consist of nine members, the additional four to be elected by restricted suffrage at the next general election after the adoption of the Constitution.

The State shall be divided by the Legislature into three districts as nearly equal in population as may be practical. Each of said districts shall elect three of said Judges. The Judges so elected shall reside within the district for which they are elected for and during their term of office.

They shall sit in banc and the concurrence of five shall be required to make a decision.

The term shall be twenty years with ineligibility to re-election.

The Judges of the Supreme Court now in office, shall hold and exercise the duties thereof until the expiration of their present commissions.

There shall be elected in every county of the Commonwealth having a population of twenty-five thousand inhabitants, a County Judge learned in the law, and an additional Law Judge for every additional forty thousand inhabitants, whose term of office shall be ten years. The Judges now in commission to continue in office for the counties in which they reside, and until the expiration of the term for which they were elected.

Judges who have arrived at the age of sixty-five and who have been upon the bench for twenty consecutive years, may retire on half pay for life upon filing with the Prothonotary of the Court over which they preside, an affidavit of age and service, a copy of which shall be certified to and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Counties having less than the required population for a County Judge to be connected in such way as may be directed by law, provided they shall contain the required population to constitute a district.

The compensation of the Judges of the several Courts, shall be fixed by law and shall not be increased or diminished during their continuance in office.

In case of vacancy by death, resignation or otherwise, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor be elected and qualified, and such successor shall be elected for a full term.

The Judges of the several Courts of the Commonwealth shall have and exercise the power and jurisdiction which now exists, and such additional jurisdiction as may be directed by law. The Judges of the first named Court may appoint their own clerks, but Prothonatories and Clerks for the other Courts shall be elected by the people.

Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the General Assembly, if two-thirds of the members of each House concur.

Associate Judges, not learned in the law, and Registers of Courts are hereby abolished. The said Judges to remain in office for and during the term for which they were elected.

The State census preceding the election of a Judge shall govern in fixing the population required.

PERSONAL.

MR. SUMNER is not likely to reappear in the Senate for some time, if ever.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE still hopes for the imperial purple of the regency for herself.

A REPORT has been started that Louis Napoleon died from the effects of chloroform.

MRS. FAIR is going to law with her banker because he won't come down with the stamps.

LUCCA is accredited with this remark: "I never see so pad a plaiz as se Philamedelfy to gif one sore troat."

FATHER HYACINTHE writes a letter of sympathy to Van Meter, whose schools in Rome have just been suppressed.

JOHN R. JOHNSON, the alleged murderer of Joanna Hess, in Connecticut, claims to be a member of the Russian nobility.

THE 400th anniversary of the birth of Columbus is to be celebrated at Warsaw. He was born in 1473, and died in 1543.

THE wife of Ossian E. Dodge has been permitted to withdraw her suit for divorce, with the right to renew the same when she sees fit.

MISSISSIPPI has two female editors—Miss Piney W. Forsythe, of the *Liberty Advocate*, and Mrs. Sallie Ada Vance, nee Reedy, of the Lexington *Advertiser*.

THE marriage of Miss Rothschild and Hon. Eliot Yorke is to be celebrated at Lord Hardwick's estate, Cambridgeshire, England, on the 9th of February.

SECRETARY JAMES, of Nebraska, lately called on to act temporarily as Governor, availed himself of the brief opportunity to pardon twenty-seven convicts.

MRS. CHARLES BOULTON'S physicians have warned her not to attempt to sing for some time, and have advised her to pass the remainder of the winter in Havana.

THE candidates for the Massachusetts Senatorship now include George S. Boutwell, Henry L. Dawes, George B. Loring, E. Rockwood Hoar, and William Whiting.

IT is suggested that Sergeant Bates be offered the inducement of a small bet to carry his American flag over the route traversed by Dr. Livingstone the last seven years.

CATHARINE HANLON, who was lately sentenced to death in Liverpool for murder by stabbing a boy, whom she charged with stealing an apple from her stand, has been reprieved.

REV. VENYAN HENRY MOYLE, vicar of Eston, England, is charged with forging share certificates to the value of $110,000 in an iron manufacturing corporation in which he is an officer.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the Danish poet, is almost totally blind, his left side is paralyzed, and he is, moreover, a confirmed hypochondriac. His dissolution is expected at an early day.

THE late Emperor Napoleon, a short time before his death, forwarded an elegant gold-silver chalice to a Catholic priest in Fort Wayne, Indiana, to whom he was attached in his earlier days.

WACHTEL has applied to the Emperor of Germany for a leave of absence, which will enable him to visit America next season. Our El Dorado has proved a powerful magnet to European artists.

MRS. EMILY YATES, who left her home in Ontario on the 23d ult., taking with her $20,000 in bonds and a large amount of gold, has been arrested at Auburn. A reward of $1,000 was offered and paid by her husband for her arrest.

MR. CHARLES L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society of New York, says that the society is not now, and has not been, contesting the will of Mr. Greeley. The only contestants are the executors of the will of 1871.

AN elopement extraordinary occurred at Newton, Miss., last week. Cynthia Waltmann, a white servant girl, ran away with Elias Chapman, a black forty-five-year-old negro. They were married in the lower part of Newton county.

MRS. MARY MILLER, who rode from Exeter to Pottstown, Pennsylvania, on horseback, to attend the funeral observances of George Washington in that borough on the 11th of January, 1800, is still living at Mount Airy, Berks county, age 92.

MRS. MALONE, of Macon, Ga., threw one of her children into the fire and flattened another by sitting upon it. A doctor attempted to interfere, but the terrible woman showed fight, and not being spiritually prepared to be roasted or sat upon, he incontinently fled.

MR. JAMES ASHBURY has sold his celebrated but rather slow yacht, the Livonia, to Mr. Thomas Brassy, M. P., taking in exchange the latter's steam yacht, Eothen, which will be recollected as having visited our waters these last fall. Mr. Ashbury also threw in his little steamer Merlin to boot.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, formerly Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was arraigned in the police court of New York city, the other day, on complaint of his mother, seventy-four years old, for violence and cruelty towards her. Had the man expended all his benevolence on the brutes, or did he abuse his mother because she was not a quadruped?

COLONEL ROBERT TYLER (son of the late President Tyler) denies *in toto* the statements in the *Historical Record* about his father, who, he asserts, was not a bankrupt when he became President; he did not husband his means while in office, and saved nothing from his salary when President. He never received, directly or indirectly, a dollar from his second wife's estate. He happened to own some Kentucky coal lands which became profitable after his retirement from the Presidency, and enabled him by judicious investments to live comfortably during his latter years.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

MUSH and milk is the very inviting feature of Iowa church sociables.

THE balance of trade against the United State last year was, in round numbers, $118,000,000.

THE Indiana divorce law is to be made more stringent, actual residence for two years being required.

THERE are thirty-nine life convicts in the Illinois State penitentiary, thirty-seven of whom are murderers.

THE dry goods imports during the past week reached the enormous and unprecedented total of $3,435,699.

A METHODIST Church of seventy members has been organized by the Rev. W. Taylor, at Poonah, near Bombay, India.

THERE are four thousand miles of railroad in Indiana worth $100,000,000, and they only pay annual taxes to the amount of $10,000.

THE death rate in Chicago last year was 27.66 per 1,000, being the largest for seventeen years. The whole number of deaths was 10,157, being nearly 4,600 more than last year.

A COUNTRY paper in Minnesota wants to know who swindled the Indians out of "such an infernal cold country as Minnesota is, and who deluded the white people into it."

GUY FAWKES, the baby hippopotamus, in London, is coming on after the usual manner of infants. He appreciates having his ears tickled and smiles when his gums are rubbed.

THE Toledo *Blade* infers from the character of the subjects discussed in his inaugural address, that Hendricks was President of the United States instead of Governor of the Hoosiers.

IT must be pleasant up in Northern Minnesota. On the line of the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, the snow has drifted to such a depth that the telegraph poles are completely covered.

PRINCE BISMARCK is said to propose that persons executed for political offences be turned over to the medical schools, thinking, perhaps, that dead traitors may be thus converted into good subjects.

THE Chinese have an aphorism very similar to our "Man proposes, but God disposes." It is: "Jen schwo, soo-tre! soo-tre! Tien rewo, wei-jan! wei-jan!" "Man says, so! so! Heaven says, no! no!"

A DIVORCED husband returned to Carlinville, Ill., just in time to [illegible] his late wife about to marry another fellow. He wooed and won her for the second time, and a marriage ceremony completed the incident.

CLEVELAND gets more smoky every year; and now the city barbers sand-paper the heads of bald-headed customers, so that their hairless craniums will not look like an over-done rusk buscuit when at society gatherings.

A BRAVE Ohio boy sat on the fence near a broken rail of the railroad track more than two hours, in one of the coldest days of the "late spell," ready to do what he could to relieve the suffering of the impending disaster.

THEY barn Piute squaws when they flirt. If they burned Pittsburgh young ladies because they flirted, Fifth avenue would be quite dreary with the absence of feminines. There would not be many young women alive.

MISS LEONORA METHUEN, a young girl of sixteen, residing near Marysville, Cal., took her little gun and a dog the other day, and, sallying out, bravely pursued and slew a thirty pound wild cat, the destroyer of her pet lamb.

IT is said that a number of the members of the Indiana Legislature are in favor of amending the divorce laws so as to render all persons divorced under them ineligible for matrimony for five years after the granting of such divorce.

A WOMAN of Omaha dreamed that a man would come along and sell her some pills which would cure her dyspepsia. Sure enough he came, and she bought the pills, took two, and was as cold as a hammer when her husband came.

SOME of the stories told of the terribly fatal effects of the late storm in Minnesota are almost incredible. One paper reports that a sleighing party of six young couples, with their driver, were all found frozen to death, buried almost out of sight in the snow.

IN a letter from Yokohama, dated Dec. 4, Hon. Charles E. De Long writes that, notwithstanding all the newspaper reports to the contrary, the affairs of the Japanese Government are being so maintained that "reform is still the watchword and the effort."

THE St. John (N. B.) *Globe* states that although no organized body of annexationists exists in the Dominion, the number is very large and rapidly increasing. The *Globe* says leading annexationists are about starting a daily paper in St. John and another in Halifax.

IT is said that Germans rarely commit suicide in their native land, yet in New York city last year fully forty per cent. of the cases of self-destruction were among the Germans. The same ratio, it is said, will hold good in other places having a large German population.

THE Samana Bay company intend to conduct their new Dominican possessions in true American style. They are going to open a custom-house and build a grand hotel. They are also talking of an opera house and a newspaper, and other modern improvements are talked of.

NOTHING makes a Minnesota husband so mad as to fill his boots with buckwheat cakes in the raw, and then laugh at him when he pulls them on. Mrs. Smith, of Winona, will indorse this statement as soon as the swelling in her nose subsides sufficiently to enable her to read.

A WISCONSIN schoolmaster growls because he has so little pay for his work. Last week he thrashed nine boys, boxed four small girls, kissed all the large ones, "boarded around" every day, built his own fires, besides attending to the regular daily school exercises, and his salary is only $4 a week.

AN Indianapolis man took his boy up stairs to whip him as requested by his stepmother, but his tender feelings prevailed, and he told the urchin to take his coat off, hang it up and yell lustily while it was whipped. The boy obeyed orders, but spoiled his chances for future similar clemency by telling his experience to the whole neighborhood.

FOR the first time in a good many years we hear of those strange people, the inmates of the Agapemone, at Spaxton, near Bridgewater, in England. The "Princetes," as they are called, have commenced a series of revival meetings, at which it is declared that the Gospel dispensation has passed away, that the Judgment Day has commenced; that Brother Prince has the spirit of judgment, and has purified and purged the bodies as well as the souls of his followers.

CAPT. WHITE, of the ship Sea Serpent, recently arrived at New York from Hong Kong, outdoes all other ancient mariners by reporting to have seen on May 5, 1872, two sea serpents in latitude 29.38 south; longitude 170.41 east. The creatures, he informed a New York *Herald* reporter, were fifty miles long (?) and were apparently sleeping on the surface of the water when the ship passed between them. One opened his mouth and yawned as the vessel passed, and the other remained asleep.

A FRENCH daily gives a detailed account of the manufacture of false eyes in Paris, from which the curious fact appears that the average sale per week of eyes for the human head amounts to four hundred. One of the leading dealers in this article carries on a business in a saloon of great magnificence; his servant has but one eye, and the effect of an eye wanted by a customer is conveniently tried in the valet's head. The charge is about $10 per eye. For the poor there are second-hand eyes which have been worn and then exchanged for new ones.

THE wife of Mr. Cratchy Dunbar, of Louisville, has a hard time of it. Before marriage, when she and Cratchy would walk out, there was sure to be a row before they returned, because he accused her of winking at men she met. The other morning Mrs. Dunbar heard doleful cries issuing from the woodshed, and, repairing thither, who did she see but Cratchy, with a rope around his neck, standing on his toes, making the most desperate efforts to get it over his head, and all the while uttering the most dismal howls for help. She assisted him, and no sooner did he get the rope off than he kicked her into the ash-box. For this he was arrested, and at the trial Mrs Dunbar said that one of her eyes was a little crooked, and that she never winked at men.

RECENT DEATHS.

M. CAPEFIGUE, the French historian, died in Paris three weeks ago, aged seventy-four.

THE widow of Commodore Josiah Tattnall died suddenly in Savannah, Ga., on Wednesday last.

WM. F. GILMORE, Republican Senator from Sumter county, Ala., died yesterday, of congestive chills.

MR. DAVID C. BALLARD, a well known journalist of Boston, and for many years connected with the Boston *Advertiser*, died in that city last Friday, aged 72.

MR. ALLEYNE OTIS, son of the late Harrison Gray Otis, of Boston, died at Newport, R. I., on Friday, of Bright's disease of the kidneys. He was a gentleman of fine artistic taste, and unusually respected.

MRS. SARAH MCCORD CAKE, one of the oldest and most beloved ladies in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, died on Monday. She left a large family. Hon. Joseph W. Cake, late Collector of the port of Philadelphia, and Gen. Henry L. Cake, late Representative in Congress from the Schuylkill district, are her sons. She was the oldest resident of Northumberland borough.

A TELEGRAM from London announces the death of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Wriothesley Noel, a gentleman well known through his works to readers of the current English theological literature of ten or fifteen years ago. He was born on the tenth day of July, 1799, and was the son of Sir Gerard Noel Noel by the Baroness Barham, and a younger brother of the Earl of Gainsborough.

THE list also contains the names of Gen. James H. Carlton, formerly Commander of the Department of New Mexico; Huldah S. Brown, the first school-teacher of Rochester, N. Y.; Dr. E. L. Sheehy, an eminent physician of Maryland; E. W. Flagg, a well known lawyer of Bangor, Me.; and Mung Man, a Chinese, converted to Christianity at San Francisco, and long a missionary among his countrymen.

DEAN RAMSAY, the leading Episcopalian clergyman in Scotland, died on the 27th ultimo at Edinburgh. He was well known as the author of several popular works, and was much respected in Great Britain by persons of all denominations, for his genial disposition and unstinted liberality, and the thorough catholicity of his religious opinions. His principal work was "Reminiscences of Scottish Life."

STATE ITEMS.

CAMBRIA county, Pa., contains 28 steam saw mills.

THE name of Bloody Run, Pa., has been changed to Everett City.

A SPECIAL election will be held in Greene county on Tuesday, 28th instant, to choose a successor in the Legislature to the late Capt. John Hagan.

GEO. AYERS, a citizen of Latrobe, was killed by an engine on the railroad, on last Thursday. He leaves a wife and family to mourn his untimely fate.

THERE will be a Joint Institute of the teachers of Bell, Franklin, Loyalhanna, and Salem townships, held in Salemboro, Westmoreland county, commencing on Friday, February 28th.

A SON of Mr. David Whitla, of New Brighton, was severely injured on one of the railroads near Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday of last week. The young man was employed as an engineer at the time of the casualty. His father, brother and sister have gone to Columbus to take care of him.

HENRY SHIBNER, of Chippewa township, Beaver county, came to his death very suddenly on Tuesday of last week. He was hauling coal, and the wagon in which he was riding upset, and threw him to the ground with such force as to cause his death soon afterwards. Mr. Shibner was about 60 years of age.

WM. GRAHAM, of Homewood, Beaver county, is probably the oldest person in the county. He was ninety-seven years old last August. He was born in Eastern Pennsylvania. At an early day he removed to Washington county, and thence to Beaver county. His father was Irish and his mother German. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and receives a pension from the government.

AT THE recent session of the Beaver County Temperance Union a speaker stated that a minister of the gospel, at Beaver Falls, went into his Sabbath School in a state of intoxication and dismissed the school. A writer in the Beaver *Argus*, who knows whereof he speaks, says he is certain the statement applies to none of the resident ministers at Beaver Falls, and calls on the aforesaid temperance speaker to make good his charge or forever be branded as a liar.

TEODERS' GERMAN LINIMENT.

Lumbago, or pains in the back; Sciatica, or pains in the hip and groin; Antagonia, or pains in the joints in all these complaints it is unsurpassable, and can be safely used with certainty of success.

Cramp, Strains and Sprains, Weakness in the Ankles, Numbness of the Limbs, Frosted Feet or Limbs. These may be instantly relieved by a free use of the Liniment, rubbing the parts briskly.

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Certificate of James Irvin.

DR. KEYSER:—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best physicians without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

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Call and examine
Prices and Qualities
Before purchasing elsewhere.

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I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD.
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Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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Ladies' New Silk Fichus,
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At 8½c., Toweling, all Linen.
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At 12½c., Fine Bleached Muslin, a good bargain.
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Fine Shirting Flannel,
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At 25c., Heavy Gray Twilled Flannel.
At 25c., Scarlet, All Wool Flannel.
At 31c., Yard Wide Shirting Flannel, very low.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1873. }

From all points favorable news comes as regards money matters. Capital is now in abundant supply. The only question is the rates, which manipulators are endeavoring in every possible way to keep up to high figures. They are more shrewd, however, in taking advantage of this, and are placing all the funds they can in long date paper, entertaining the opinion that rates of interest will steadily recede until they go as low, if not lower, than they did last summer. The determination on the part of the people that Congress must take action and in some way increase the circulating medium is beginning to assume shape. The Hon. Mr. Putnam, in Ohio during the past morning, offered a resolution "opposing the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Sherman, in the United States Senate, providing for the speedy resumption of specie payment, and asking the Ohio Representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure a further issue of legal tender notes, sufficient to meet the rapidly expanding wants of our rapidly growing country, and to oppose all measures looking to a contraction of currency by the resumption of specie payment or otherwise." Mr. Putnam has started the ball. Let some one in the Pennsylvania Legislature follow suit, and before the month closes some good man will come from Washington in a shape to gladden the hearts of the business men and restore trade to a proper equilibrium, set improvements in motion, start up with new life the development of our natural resources, and give such an impetus to the active operations of the country as will enable our communities to regain in the next six or twelve months what they have lost in the last three.

The Boston *Post* of the 20th says: "Money continues comparatively easy in Boston for the strongest borrowers. Call loans 7 per cent. with a down-town exception where the collaterals offered are Government securities. Outside of bank favors to depositors, business paper may be quoted at 7½@9 per cent. per annum discount for well known names; 10 for Providence and New York."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says: In our local market, while money has been easy, there has been a good demand for discounts, and rather more currency has been sent to the country. The tax checks have been collected to a considerable amount, and in fact it is difficult to tell where the money has gone, but it is evident there is not so large a supply on hand as a week ago; still the banks are able to take all of the acceptable paper offered by depositors at 8@10 per cent., the latter figure being more prevalent than it was a few days ago. In the open market strictly prime business paper is negotiated to a moderate extent at 10 per cent., but it is not readily placed at this figure. Borrowers, however, refuse to pay more, as a rule, although there are exceptional transactions at 12. The supply of currency is gradually running down. There has been a more general tendency to ease in the leading money markets of the country recently, and the reports from London are favorable so far as its influence goes to their continuing so. The Bank of England keeps its rate of discount at 4½ per cent., but gained in specie for the week ending last Thursday $1,465,000, and the rates for money in the open market rule 4@3-16 per cent. below the bank rate. The bank of France, also gained $100,000 in specie and bullion. Money has become easy in New York and Boston, and rates for call loans in the former city are so much below prime discounts that the latter have declined 2 per cent., with the prospect that they will be considerably lower, especially as the bank statement is a favorable one, and the general tendency of the exchanges of the country is in favor of that city.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Gold	112¾	112¾
U. S. Sixes—1881	116¾	116¾
" —coupons	117¾	117¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
5-20—1864	114¾	114¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	114¾	114¾
" 1867	115¼	115¼
" 1868—coupons	115¾	115¾
10-40s	113	113
10-40s—coupons	114	114
Currency 6's	114	114
New 5 per cents	113	113
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	105¾	106
Erie	61¾	61¾
Iron Mountain	96¾	96¾
R. H. & E.	28¼	28¼
C. C. & I. C.	100¾	100¾
Canton	58	58
St. Paul	77¾	77¾
Do. preferred	93¾	93¾
Michigan Southern	108	108
Do Central	90¾	90¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	112¾	112¾
Rock Island	97	97
North Western, Common	88¾	88¾
Do. preferred	72¾	72¾
Pacific Mail	103¾	103¾
Atlantic Mail	84	84
Western Union Telegraph	47¾	47¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	30¾
Union Pacific	96¾	96¾
Toledo & Wabash	42¾	42¾
Fort Wayne	97	97
Adams Express	69¾	69¾
American Express	73¾	73¾
United States Express	130	130
Harlem	sold.	130

Messrs. Gilbaugh, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	87¾	87¾
Reading R. R.	97¾	97¾
United Co's New Jersey	120¾	120¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35	35
Lehigh Valley R. R.	57¾	57¾
Philadelphia & Erie	27¾	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾	58¾
Pittsburg City 6s	92	92
A. V. R. R. 7 30's	91	91
Central Transportation	42	42

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1873. }

APPLES—There is, perhaps, rather more inquiry, but no change whatever in prices, $2@2.50 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@60c per gallon.

BEANS—Small sales at $2.50 to $2.75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BUTTER—There is a continued steady demand for the better grades, but common and medium continues dull; sales of prime to choice roll, in small packages, at 25@28c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$6.50@9 bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is reported dull, but prices are unchanged at 26c by the car load—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Prime Goshen steady at 16¾@17c. Prime Ohio factory, 15@15½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7.50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's and Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Apples, 6@7c; Black-berries, 19@12c. Peaches, 7@8c; Pitted Cherries, 20@22c; unpitted, 6@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—5@5½c per lb.

EGGS—The supply of fresh is very much reduced, and we quote at 26@28. Limed also scarce, ranging from 25 to 27.

FLOUR—The market continues strong, and with a continued good demand, and light stocks, prices are still tending upward; we advance our quotations to $7.00@8.50 for fair to choice spring, and $8.75 to $9.25 for red winter. Liverpool was quoted steady on Tuesday, while New York and nearly all the leading western markets were reported firm and active. Rye Flour, $5.50@5.75.

GRAIN—The arrivals of Wheat continue very light, and, with a steady demand, the market is firm but unchanged. $1.25 to $1.30 for prime to choice red. Philadelphia is reported dull, and receipts lower, while New York at this writing is firm and higher, and the same was true of Chicago and nearly all the western markets. Oats—Quite a change to come in so suddenly and with a very light supply and an average demand, the market is firmer and the recent advance is fully sustained. Corn is quiet but unchanged; $2.38 to $2.40 is asked for Car, and 60 free in elevator. Bar Corn quoted at 60@61 in bulk, and 63 sacked. Rye—Car lots—but little offering, and 93 asked. Barley—There is no inquiry for it; there does not seem to be much inquiry for it, we continue the quote, in the absence of sales, at 90@95c. There does not seem to be much inquiry for Barley, and it is up-hill work to obtain an advance over last week, as most of the brewers are pretty well stocked—they bought largely in the west—prior to the advance on the Chicago Board of Tuesday, reported No. 2 dull and lower.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues firm as ever, and some what excited; as will be noted, we have advanced our quotations on roasted 1c per lb. Sugars are steady with a fair demand to date. Molasses unsettled. New Orleans molasses in good demand, and prices are supported by the light arrivals; continue liberal, but as yet stocks are small. Syrups quiet and unchanged.

Sugar—Crushed, 11@c; Granulated, 13¾c; Powdered, 13¾c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12¾c; Ex. C, 12¾c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 10¾@11c.

Molasses—Common, 35c; Fair, 42@43c; Good, 52c; Prime to choice, 54@55c; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26½c; Java, 30@32c.

Syrups—Light & E. to Market, 45c; B & E, 55c; Maple Flavor, 62.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 24c; Allspice, 20c; Nutmegs, $1.45; Cloves, Zanzibar, 50c; do. Penang, 55c; Rice—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8.

HAY—The market for baled continues dull, but there's no change in prices, which range from $25 to $30 per ton, according to quality. The arrivals continue liberal, but holders generally seem determined to store in preference to making sacrifices at present.

HOMINY—$4.25 to $4.75 per barrel.

HONEY—Is quoted at 35 to 40c per lb.

MOLASSES—Sales of 1 bbl $1.30; 2 bbl $1.20 per cwt; Middlings at $1.30@1.50, according to quality. Corn Meal, $1.30@1.40.

NUTS—Filberts and Walnuts, brands 12c.

OIL—No. 1, Lard Oil is firmer but unchanged; 70c to the trade, and 72@75 in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—Continue in good demand, with considerable inquiry, prices are firm and higher, ranging from $3.50@4.50 per bbl.

PELTS—Sheep Pelts, $1.30@1.35.

POTATOES—Continue quiet and unchanged; small lots to peddlers, at 60@65c per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Sugar Cured Hams, 13½c; Sugar Cured Shoulders, 7½c; Plain Shoulders, 6c; Rib Sides, 6c; Bacon Rib Sides, 8c; Clear Sides, 9c; Breakfast Bacon, 11c; Dried Beef, 13c; Mess Pork, $14.50; Ham Sausage in Jars, 15c. Leaf Lard: in tierces, 8½c; half bbls, 9½c; pails, 10. Pigs Feet: in half bbls, $4.75 in kegs, $7.00. Beef tongues, $7.50 per dozen.

RAGS—Quoted at 3@3½c.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $4 in a jobbing way; Clover Seed is $6.50 in first hands and $7 in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $1.95.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@ 94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY. } WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1873. }

CATTLE.

We intimated in our report of the 20th that trade was destined to rule sluggish this week, and we were not mistaken; the activity which was manifested last week, has been succeeded by a very slow market, and prices are down from ¼ to ½—some salesmen quote the decline at a full half a cent. There is a fair attendance of buyers, both New York and Philadelphia being well represented, but they are nearly all determined on having cheap cattle or none at all; the New York market is reported as having been very hard, and down from a half to one cent per lb, and this, of course, was not without its effect here. Mr. Martin, of the firm of Voetter & Martin, reported that he would buy anything if he could not get a reduction of half a cent under last week's prices; and up until noon to-day, he had bought but two cars, against some thirty cars the same time last week. It is remarkable how quick the cattle trade changes, and this one thing makes it very unsatisfactory; at this time last week the market, to use a common phrase, was "red hot;" the advices from the east were highly favorable, and nearly all sold upon arrival, and, that, too, at advanced prices; this was the position during the whole week; this week the volume of business thus far has been light, and the probability is that it will continue so unless the concessions claimed by buyers are granted. On Monday there was little done; Tuesday was a little, but not much, better; there were a good many sold this forenoon, but so far as we could learn, at reduced prices. The arrivals, although not large, are thought to be in excess of the same time last week, but the quality generally common to medium; there was not, that we could learn of, a single drove of any quality on sale, so hence, the sales did not furnish an index of the market; to illustrate this point, there was no, or had not been, up until noon today, a single drove sold above 6½; Mr. Thomas, we have no doubt but what 6.40 to 6.50 steers, for an average, could be readily obtained; 6c. Following may be regarded as the ruling

QUOTATIONS.

Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 steers	6 50@7 00
Prime 1,300 steers	6 00@6 50
Prime 1,000 to 1,100 steers	5 00@5 50
Thumbs, heifers and steers	4 00@4 50
Fair to extra Bulls	3 00@5 00
Old cows and rough steers	2 50@3 50

SHEEP.

The "run" of sheep is reported fair, about an average; notwithstanding the advices from Philadelphia were unfavorable, trade was, and is still, fairly active, and the decline on last week's closing prices. The supply was large, and the quality of the cattle, especially Texans, was good, about 1,140 disposed of; sales 146 Texas steers, 1,117 to 1,124 lbs, $5.20@5.25; 200 Ohio steers, 1,175 lbs, $5.25; 22 Ohio cows and oxen, averaging 1,238 lbs, $4.50; 30 Michigan steers, 1,077 to 1,253 lbs, $5.62½; 24 Missouri steers, 1,164 to 1,247 lbs, $5.50@6; 254 Illinois steers, 1,052 to 1,259 lbs, $5.25@5.42½; 46 Indiana steers, 1,410 lbs $5.50; 93 Cherokee steers, 1,162 lbs $5.20. Sheep and lambs: receipts to day 3,600, making a total supply for the week thus far 7,600; against 9,600 the same time last week. The market opened active at a slight decline on last week's prices on all grades; sales of 87 Indiana sheep 92 lbs $5.75; 773 Mich. sheep 78 to 111 lbs $5.25@7; 1,716 Ohio sheep 79 to 99 lbs $5.25@5.75; 447 Canada sheep 92 lbs and 128 lbs., $6@7.37½. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,000, making the total supply for the week 12,600, against 17,200 same time last week. Market moderately active and firm. The demand for medium sized and heavy hogs suddenly increased, and these grades now bring top prices. Sales of 1,800 Illinois hogs, 250 lbs. at $4.25, 1,000 Indiana hogs, 200 lbs. at $4.20@4.25, 1,000 Ohio hogs, 180 to 250 lbs. at $4.20@4.30.

New York.

NEW YORK, January 22.—Cotton in moderate demand; middling upland 20¾c; net receipts to-day 34 bales; gross 3,873 bales; sales for export 3,583; sales of the week 8,350, as follows: January 19¾@19 11-16c; February 19 11-16@19 13-16c; March 20@20¼c; April 20¾@20¾c; May 20¾@20¾; June 21¼@21¼c; July 21¾@21 9-16c. Flour 5@10c better and higher; receipts 6,000 bushels; superfine western and State $6.25@7.10; common to good $7.35@7.95; good to choice $8.10@8.45; extra Ohio $7.45@10.00. Rye flour steady; $4.75@5.40. Whisky firmer; 93½c. Wheat higher with a good demand; receipts 19,000 bushels; No 2 Milwaukee store, $1.70; afloat $1.71; white western, store, $2.10; amber western, $2. Rye and malt unchanged. Barley in fair demand; Canada West $1.20. Corn higher; receipts 15,000 bushels; old western mixed afloat 67@67¼c; in store 63¼@65c; yellow 67c. Oats weak; receipts 22,000 bushels; new western mixed 51@52c; white 54@56c for western. Eggs scarcely so firm at 38@39c. Hops quiet, at 45@55c for '72. Leather in fair demand at 28@31c; Orinoco 27½@28c. Coffee quiet; Rio 17@20½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 9@9¼c. Molasses inactive; New Orleans 72c. Petroleum: crude 9½; refined 20¾@21c. Tallow firm, the indications being that the long talked of bull campaign has begun.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. coupons of '81 117½; 5-20s '62, 114¾; do '64, 114¾; do '65, 116; new '65, 114½; new '67, 115¾; '68, 115¾; 10-40s, 113¾; currency sixes, 113¾, new 6s, 113¾.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri, 95; Tennessee old, 79; do new, 80; Virginia new, 50; do old, 45; North Carolina old, 33; do new, 17.

STOCKS.—Canton, 100½; Western Union Telegraph, 83¾; Quicksilver, 43; Adams Express, 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 84½; Alton & Terre Haute, 112½; New Jersey Central, 102¾; St. Paul, 53½; do preferred, 77¾; Wabash, 72¾; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terra Haute, 10; do preferred, 40; Chicago & Alton, 113; do preferred, 114; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 90; Burlington & Quincy, 115; Lake Shore, 93¾; Panama, 98½; Illinois Central, 118; Union Pacific, 36¾; Central Pacific, 98¾; Union, 85¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 97; Hartford & Erie, 8¾.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, January 22.—Cattle: receipts today, including 27 cars reported to arrive, 1,858 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,250 head, or 250 cars, against 343 cars for the same time last week. As the time for shipping for the Albany market approached the market became active at 5¢ decline on last week's closing prices. The supply was large, and the quality of the cattle, especially Texans, was good, about 1,140 disposed of; sales 146 Texas steers, 1,117 to 1,124 lbs, $5.20@5.25; 200 Ohio steers, 1,175 lbs, $5.25; 22 Ohio cows and oxen, averaging 1,238 lbs, $4.50; 30 Michigan steers, 1,077 to 1,253 lbs, $5.62½; 24 Missouri steers, 1,164 to 1,247 lbs, $5.50@6; 254 Illinois steers, 1,052 to 1,259 lbs, $5.25@5.42½; 46 Indiana steers, 1,410 lbs $5.50; 93 Cherokee steers, 1,162 lbs $5.20. Sheep and lambs: receipts to day 3,600, making a total supply for the week thus far 7,600, against 9,600 the same time last week. The market opened active at a slight decline on last week's prices on all grades; sales of 87 Indiana sheep 92 lbs $5.75; 773 Mich. sheep 78 to 111 lbs $5.25@7; 1,716 Ohio sheep 79 to 99 lbs $5.25@5.75; 447 Canada sheep 92 lbs and 128 lbs., $6@7.37½. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,000, making the total supply for the week 12,600, against 17,200 same time last week. Market moderately active and firm. The demand for medium sized and heavy hogs suddenly increased, and these grades now bring top prices. Sales of 1,800 Illinois hogs, 250 lbs. at $4.25, 1,000 Indiana hogs, 200 lbs. at $4.20@4.25, 1,000 Ohio hogs, 180 to 250 lbs. at $4.20@4.30.

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FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

(THIRD SESSION.)

The Grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral Abolished — Credentials of Louisiana Senators Presented — Substitute for Morton's Bill to Regulate the Distribution of the Geneva Award—Value of the British Sovereign—The Bill for Ten New Sloops of War Passed—The Bill Abolishing the Franking Privilege Passed by the Senate.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 1873.

THANKS TO THE CREW OF THE STEAMER MOCASSIN.

The House resolution of thanks to the Captain and men of the steamer Mocassin, for their services toward the wrecked Metis, in August last, was concurred in.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

A petition of the merchants of New Orleans was presented asking the Government to assume the construction and care of the levees of the Mississippi.

THE NAVY.

The House bill abolishing the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the navy was passed.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Naval Committee, also reported favorably the House bill to prevent the employment of officers on the retired list, and a bill to promote the securing of efficient seamen for the navy.

INDIAN LANDS.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Creek Indians for a portion of the lands occupied by them. *Passed.*

RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported, with an amendment, a bill supplemental to the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railway Company, which was passed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. WEST presented the credentials of McMillan, elected by the Warmoth Legislature, to fill the term of Mr. Kellogg as United States Senator from Louisiana; also the credentials of Ray, elected by the Kellogg Legislature. The credentials of both were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GENEVA AWARD.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for Morton's bill to regulate the distribution of the Geneva award. The substitute authorizes the President to appoint five commissioners, to be called Court Commissioners of Alabama claims, one of them to be presiding officer of the court. The court is to make and publish its own rules, the procedure conforming as far as possible to the modes in practice in United States Circuit Courts, and is to have the same powers in compelling the production of witnesses and the production of testimony. Special provision is made that books and papers deemed material to the consideration of any claim must be produced. The salaries are as follows: Presiding justice, three thousand dollars each; clerk, to be appointed by the President, three thousand dollars; Short hand reporter, twenty five hundred dollars.

The President is also authorized to appoint a person to act as counsel for the United States before the Commissioners. The sittings of the Court are to be held in Washington city, and it is to exist for not longer than two years from the passage, and six months longer if the President deems it necessary. It shall be the duty of the Court to receive and examine all claims not accepted, settled or withdrawn, including claims for indirect or national damage caused by the Alabama and Florida and their tenders, and by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne on February 10th, 1865, and to decide upon the amount and validity of such claims, according to the principles of law and their merits, and in conformity with the provisions of this bill. No claim shall be admissable or allowed for any loss or damage for or in respect to which the injured party, his assignee or legal representatives, shall have received compensation or indemnity from any insurance company or otherwise, but allowance may be made for the difference between the losses suffered and insurance received. No claim shall be admitted or allowed for increased freights, gross freights, prospective profits, or for officers' and seamen's wages for a longer time than one year from the date of the loss or sig of any voyage. No claim shall be admissable or allowed in behalf of any insurance company or insurer, either for themselves or as assignees, or of rights of parties insured, unless such company shall have paid such claim, and the court that during the late rebellion the sum of its or his losses by war risks exceeded the sums of its or his premiums or other gains by reason of war risks, and in case any such excess existed the sum shall not exceed such excess of loss. No claim shall be allowed in favor of any insurance company not lawfully existing at the time of the loss under the laws of some State of this Union, or in favor of any person not at the time entitled to the protection of the United States in the premises, or in favor of any person who did not at the time, during the late rebellion bear true allegiance to the United States. In estimating the compensation to claimants, the court shall ascertain and certify to the Secretary of State, with judgment, the amount of interest at four per cent. per annum upon the actual loss sustained from the respective dates in each case when it was sustained by the claimants. Five per cent. of the amount of judgments shall be retained in the treasury for indemnification to the United States of expenses, and the remaining ninety-five per cent. shall be paid to the claimants, together with interest as aforesaid, unless the amount received from Great Britain shall prove insufficient, in which case the claimants shall be paid pro rata.

VALUE OF THE BRITISH SOVEREIGN.

Mr. AMES, from the Committee on Finance, reported an original bill establishing four dollars and eighty-six and sixty-five hundredths as the custom house value of the sovereign or pound sterling of Great Britain, and part of exchange. The bill also provides that all contracts made after the first day of January, 1874, based on the assumed par of exchange with Great Britain of fifty-four pence to the dollar, or $4.44 4-9 to the pound sterling, shall be null and void, and it is also provided generally that the value of all foreign coin, as expressed in money of account of the United States, shall be that of pure metal of such coin of standard value, and that the silver foreign standard coins in circulation in this country shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and promulgated on the first day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury.

At the expiration of the morning hour, unfinished business, being the bill to provide for the construction of six

NEW SLOOPS OF WAR,

increased by an amendment to ten, was resumed, and the amendment offered by Mr. Sherman yesterday providing that neither of the vessels shall be commenced until complete, models and specifications for it shall be proposed, was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment which would virtually repeal the eight hour law so far as the construction of these vessels was concerned.

Mr. Sherman subsequently withdrew the amendment.

Mr. MORRILL (Vermont) offered an amendment providing that a board of survey, having power to authorize changes in the plans for vessels, shall estimate the cost of such changes, and that the contractors shall be bound by such estimates. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSIDAY moved to substitute the main portion of the House bill for the bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. Lost.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 29, nays 8.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The bill abolishing the franking privilege was called up and discussed. Various amendments were offered and rejected.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the bill was then so amended as to simply abolish the franking privilege on the first of July next. The bill was then passed—yeas 33, nays 16.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

THE COLORADO BILL.

The Colorado bill was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over without action.

RAILWAY BILL PASSED.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Washington Territory bill to amend the act granting the right of way to the Walla Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company was taken up and passed.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT NASHVILLE.

On motion of Mr. FLYNN, the Senate amendment to the bill for a Government building at Nashville, Tenn., was concurred in.

COMMERCE.

The House then took up the bill for the creation of a Commissioner of Commerce, and for giving bounties to American shipbuilders. The bill was defeated.

DEFICIENCY BILL PASSED.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Appropropriation Committee, reported a bill appropriating $113,500 to supply the deficiency for the expenses of the United States Mixed Commission on American and British Claims. Passed.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. LYNCH, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend section 12 of the Shipping Commissioners' act.

After a brief discussion of the bill, it was passed.

VETO MESSAGE.

The Speaker presented a message from the President vetoing the act reducing from two years to six months the time in which new trials may be made on motion of the United States granted in the Court of Claims. The President failed to see any advantages in the proposed law, and regarded it as tending to facilitate the perpetration of frauds on the United States. The message was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The House adjourned.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The volcano near Santanna, in Salvador, gives indications of an eruption.

—The town of Lota, Chili, is reported to be almost depopulated from small pox.

—There was a two hundred thousand dollar fire at Chili on the 11th of December.

—South American papers give the details of a plot to assassinate President Pardo of Peru in December last.

—The United States steamer Kansas, which is to aid the Nicaraguan canal survey, arrived at Aspinwall on the 1st of January.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, January 22.—Cattle: receipts 1,600; market dull; prices drooping; few small lots good 12@12½ cwt., steers sold at $5.66@5.25; a few fair, 11@11½ cwt., $4.50@4.75; choice 13 cwt, $5.35@5.62; shipments 859. Hogs: receipts 22,000; market firm; range $3.70@4.05, mostly $3.85@4.85; shipments 2,283. Sheep: receipts 2,500; market active and higher; $5@5.75.

The Constitutional Convention.

MEMORIAL OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Section Relating to Spring Elections Adopted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21, 1873.

MEMORIAL FROM THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The following memorial from the Society of Friends was read:

To the Convention of Delegates Elected to Revise the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, now sitting in Philadelphia: The Memorial of the Representatives of the Religious Society of Friends in Philadelphia respectfully sheweth that in the "Declaration of Rights," Article IX., of the present Constitution, it is declared: Section 3, "That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences; that no man can be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship, or maintain any ministry against his consent; no human authority can, in any case whatever, control or interfere with the rights of conscience, and no preference shall ever be given by law to any religious establishments or modes of worship." And in Section XXVI of the same Article is the following clause: "To guard against transgressions of the high powers which we have delegated, we declare that everything in this Article is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate." These wise and just provisions are however practically rendered null and void, so far as they relate to those who are conscientiously restrained from bearing arms, if any way contributing towards military preparations or purposes, by the last sentence of section II. of Article VI, which says: "Those conscientiously scrupulous to bear arms, shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service."

We respectfully represent that as the Society of Friends from its beginning—now more than two hundred years—has believed that duty to Christ, the Prince of Peace, withheld them from participating in, or giving aid or support to war like measures of any kind, in like manner they have believed they cannot consistently pay for others to do that which they believe to be wrong, nor voluntarily give an equivalent for permission to exercise the rights of conscience.

To us it appears clear, that requiring from citizens, an equivalent for exemption from services which they are restrained from performing by their religious principles, is a direct infringement of the rights of conscience guaranteed by the Constitution, as it would be to make them in damages for not attending, erecting or supporting or other places of worship beside their own, or for omitting any other part of their religious faith, and that by every fair construction, the clause requiring it in Section 2nd of Article VI., is manifestly at variance with Section 3rd, Article IX., and to the decision that "Any thing in that Article—including liberty of conscience—is excepted out of the general powers of government, and shall forever remain inviolate."

Friends are ever willing and ready to support the civil gove nment under which they live, and to contribute their full share towards defraying its expenses and conducing to the common weal. The discipline of the Society enjoins this on all its members. Their whole history shows that they willingly obey all laws which do not contravene the requirements of the gospel as they understand them, and bear with patience where active compliance cannot be thus yielded, they patiently suffer the penalties imposed.

That part of the section which requires an equivalent to be paid for not performing military service, as exacted, and which the Legislature will, in all probability, continue to cause those who cannot conscientiously comply with it, to suffer loss and distress in both property and person by the penalty inflicted being enforced by process of law. The exemption of the militia law enacted at different times, has subjected Friends in this State liable thereto, to imprisonment and the sacrifice of property, amounting to many hundred thousands of dollars, and yet, it is believed, very little of the latter has ever reached the State Treasury.

We therefore respectfully submit that in the exercise of the responsible duties placed upon you, you may be instrumental in securing the enjoyment of the "indefeasible rights" of conscience to a portion of your religiously scrupulous fellow-citizens, Friends and others; it saving them from undeserved penalty; and in advancing the peaceable kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, by erasing from the words of Section 21, Article VI., of the Constitution, and substituting therefore such an amendment as will confirm the same free exercise of conscience in relation to participation in military measures, as is granted in all other articles of Christian faith.

By so doing you will remove what we cannot but consider a stain upon the present Constitution, and remove the only barrier in the State to the exalted position, for religious toleration, among the governments of the earth, which it occupied while under the control of William Penn, its enlightened founder, and of his fellow-members of the Society of Friends.

Signed on behalf and by direction of a meeting of the Representatives aforesaid, held in Philadelphia the 17th day of the First month, 1873. SAMUEL SCATTERGOOD, Clerk.

Referred to Committee on Militia.

WORKINGMEN WANT TO BE HEARD.

A communication was read from the International Workingmen's Association, signed by Damon Y. Kilgore and others, asking to be heard before the Convention.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Purviance called up the resolution providing for the adjournment of the Convention *sine die* on the 15th of April, and for the order of the reporting of the different committees of the body. The resolution passed second reading, and was then postponed for the present.

COURT APPOINTMENTS.

By Mr. Gowan: To prohibit the Legislature from vesting in any court or judge the power of appointment to any office other than such as are necessary in the administration of justice in the particular tribunal presided over by such court or judge.

HOURS OF SESSION.

By Mr. Turrel: That the sessions of the Convention be held hereafter from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M., until otherwise ordered.

Mr. Darlington moved to amend by providing that the Convention, after Monday next, meet at 10 P. M. and adjourn at 2 P. M. Agreed to.

THE SPRING ELECTION.

The second section of the article reported from the Committee on Suffrage came up in order. The pending question was the amendment offered by Mr. Broomall.

The section and amendment are as follows:

All elections for city, ward, borough and township offices, for regular terms of service, shall be held on the third Tuesday of February. Provided, that the Legislature may by law fix any other day for any county or city, the same being uniform throughout such county or city. Provided, further, that the time so fixed shall not be within four months of the general election.

Mr. McALLISTER moved to postpone for the present.

The motion to postpone was not agreed to—ayes, 49; nays, 50.

Messrs. Gowen, Mann and McKnight opposed the amendment, and Messrs. MacVeagh and Simpson advocated it.

Mr. Hay said that he was in favor of separating the political and non-political elections, and gave notice of it; if not carried in that shape, it could be carried in other articles of Christian faith.

By so doing you will remove what we cannot but consider a stain upon the present Constitution, and remove the only barrier in the State to the exalted position, for religious toleration, among the governments of the earth, which it occupied while under the control of William Penn, its enlightened founder, and of his fellow-members of the Society of Friends.

Mr. HAY said that he was in favor of separating the political and non-political elections, and gave notice of it; if not carried in that shape, it could be carried in other articles of Christian faith.

The amendment of Mr. Broomall was voted upon and defeated.

Mr. HAY moved to insert the word county. Not agreed to.

SPRING ELECTION ADOPTED.

The question then recurred upon the section as originally reported by the Committee on Suffrage.

The yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted—ayes 68, nays 23; so the section was agreed to.

Adjournod until Wednesday.

NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Samana Bay Company.

A Change Wanted in the Secretaryship of State—Murderers Frightened—Paper Money for Japan—A Rise in the Price of Coal—Steamers Seized for Debt—Purchase of Government Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 22, 1873.

THE SECRETARYSHIP OF STATE.

A special to the *Herald*, from Washington, says that a large circle of Republicans there, who are anxious to have a change in the State Department, to the end that some New Yorker may become Secretary of the Treasury, have made a late dispatch from Madrid, on the Cuban question, the occasion of adverse criticism upon Mr. Fish.

MEETING OF THE SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

The Samana Bay Company held their meeting to-day, adopted the commissioners' report, and ratified the contract made with the San Domingo Government. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: A. B. Stockwell, President; Paul N. Spofford, Vice President; Henry Clews, Treasurer; R. R. Hazard, Secretary.

The company intend purchasing or building three steamers, besides those which will run regularly between this port and Samana Bay, establishing weekly communication. The company also intend chartering a large steamer and sending out a cabin load of excursionists who may wish to inspect San Domingo before taking up their residence there. The Tybee is now loading with houses, furniture, &c., for the officers of the company.

RISE IN COAL.

The schedule of prices for coal for the February market has been fixed upon by nearly all of the large concerns. The rates of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, which is favorable to the Philadelphia and Reading Company scheme, show but a slight increase. There is an increase of fifty cents in the price of lump, fifteen in steamer, five in broken, twenty in egg, fifteen in stove, and thirty-five in chestnut. The Pennsylvania Coal Company, which has not as yet agreed to enter into the combination, will sell its Pittsburgh coal at the price charged in January.

MURDERERS FRIGHTENED.

The announcement that Foster would be hanged had a very depressing effect upon Stokes and other murderers in the Tombs. When Foster read the news he secluded himself in his cell, refusing to see any one.

PAPER MONEY FOR JAPAN.

The printing of the bonds and currency for the Japanese Government, in this city, has been completed, and Mr. T. Yozio, Japanese Commissioner, who has been superintending the business, will shortly return to his own country.

STEAMERS SEIZED FOR DEBT.

The Havana mail steamers Columbia and Cresent City are under seizure for debt. The crews have not been paid in six weeks. Moro Castle, another steamer of the line, is expected to be seized on her arrival here.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

The police yesterday arrested five persons in two establishments in Broadway whence circulars offering counterfeit money were sent out to different parts of the country.

SUITS AGAINST ERIE.

Suits have been commenced in the United States District Court to recover taxes from the Erie Railway Company on sterling bonds said to be due the Government.

THE CITY CHARTER.

A deputation from the Committee of Seventy has gone to Albany to oppose certain portions of the proposed new city charter, now before the Legislature.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The Government bought $516,400 bonds at 113 12-100 to 113 37-100.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OLD VIOLINS.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

In an interesting article on "Old Violins," in the December number of the (London) *Contemporary Review*, occurs the following curious statement:

"Fifteen hundred acres of land in Cincinnati were, on one occasion, given for a Stainer; and as the city of Pittsburgh is now built upon that land, we may confidently say that this has turned out to be, the heaviest price ever paid for a violin."

I give the passage in its original incomprehensibility, but should be glad to learn from any of your antiquarian correspondents, the probable origin of the story, something like which I have heard before, though without remembering whether the legend referred to Pittsburgh or Cincinnati.

"Stainer," it may not be superfluous to explain, is the name of a celebraidd maker of the seventeenth century, whose instruments now command enormous prices. L.

[Possibly the sentence should read "fifteen hundred acres of land were on, one occasion, given in Cincinnati for a Stainer," etc.—EDS.]

COAL BLUFF ITEMS.

Railroad Building—Progress of the P. V. & C. R. R.—Unfair Transactions, etc.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COAL BLUFF, January 17th, 1873.

Learning that you wished to hear how the P. V. & C. R. R. was progressing in this place, I take pleasure in sending you the following items:

After the U. S. Court Porter failure S. Johnston took his two old sections through Limestown; but that section 26th, Assistant Engineer, is down into the river as fast almost as it can be made. W. S. and Y., just above, made a sad mistake; they put the road the breadth of itself off the proper track; but Dewy & Co. have completed their contract, and are now working Porter's old sections on the lower end of the road, and are getting along swimmingly. The company is trying to cheat the poor people out of what little they have; they run their road through our little lots and claim that it increases their value. We would like to have them explain how this can be. They thought we were fools, but found out their mistake. Truly yours,

J. G. D. D.

Consolidation.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

When I ventured, the other day, to intimate that the GAZETTE erred in supposing that the people of Allegheny were unanimously, or generally, opposed to consolidation, I had no intention of provoking the wrath that "J. B. R." exhibits in his reply, printed in Tuesday's GAZETTE.

I said General Robinson bitterly opposed consolidation, and that he favored a division of the county. I repeat these statements, because the General had no concealment on the subject. He has frequently told me that the county should be divided, and the general sentiment was that if divided, the North or new county should, of right, be called *Robinson*. I was wont to pledge myself to him in favor of that name, if division should be effected.

I said the General was *bitterly* opposed to consolidation, which I prove by reference to his characteristics. Messrs. Cooper and Hussey attended a meeting at Etna, to favor consolidation—as "not having brains enough to make a lobster salad." If we judge by the epithets in which "J. B. R." indulged towards me, the inference is a fair one, that he is a lineal descendant of the "Octogenarian." If this be so we hope that while he inherits the belligerent mods of his progenitor he has also inherited the latter's excellent qualities. I deem it no more objectionable or less respectful to General Robinson to speak of his opposition to consolidation than to speak of the many Senators in Congress who differed with General Grant on the subject of the annexation of St. Domingo.

The *facts* stated in my article are unaffected by the terms of the obloquy which J. B. R. throws at me. I have no lot to fatten upon in his peculiar style. Perhaps his object is effected in my confession that it is offensive to me. I hope I have, as well in matter as manner, offended no one. I know of a certainty that consolidation has many friends in

ALLEGHENY.

Horse and Steam Car Collisions.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

We shall no doubt have a collision at the Federal street crossing in the near future that will chill every drop of blood in our veins. The two collisions that have occured at that point within a few months are enough, and that they were not terribly fatal is simply marvelous, and yet no one is to blame. We all see the danger and at the recurrence of a collision talk and wonder, and do nothing—hoping no doubt—that such a catastrophe may not occur again. God in his infinite mercy grant that it may not, I see, or think I see an easy remedy. One that ought to be adopted unanimously by north side. This plan would increase the value of property on all the streets between Sandusky avenue and the river, much of it being now subject to overflow from the Allegheny river.

I would begin the grade of Federal street at the Toll-house, and grade up very gradually as far as "Park Way," or if need be the Market-house—yet so that the steam cars would be permanently and forever bridged. This would be a much better expenditure of money than some I could name. I subscribe myself, a resident of

ALLEGHENY.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

BEFORE Deputy Mayor Nichols, Barbara Tussing charges her husband, Adam Tussing, with assault and battery and surety of the peace. Warrant issued.

GEORGE GASSENSMITH was fined ten dollars and costs yesterday by Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, for interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

WILLIAM MCMELLON for disturbing a congregation at Lawrenceville on Sunday, and threatening to whip a police officer, was fined ten dollars and costs by Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday.

HARRIET JARARD, mentioned yesterday as having been charged before the Mayor with stealing twenty-five dollars from Ellen Fairman, was brought up for a hearing yesterday but the case was dismissed by the Mayor.

ALFRED STREETS made an information before Deputy Mayor Wells, of Allegheny, last evening, charging George Smith, colored, with disorderly conduct in Brown's Chapel, Boyle street, on Tuesday night. A warrant was issued.

WILLIAM WOOLSLAYER is charged by Mr. McKnight, with the larceny of four dollars and sixty cents, before Deputy Mayor Irwin. They were out drinking together, and it is alleged that the defendant took the change of a five dollar bill which belonged to the complainant. He gave $500 bail for a hearing.

THE notorious Jack Haevy came into the lock up last evening and abused Lieutenant Gumbert, he tore his coat and raised a disturbance generally around the place. He was not placed in confinement however, but put into the street. It is about time that this man be either sent to the Work House or Retirement. Instead of allowing him while under the influence of liquor to come around the City Buildings and abuse any stranger that may come in his way with his vile and foul language.

TWENTY-NINE common cases were disposed of yesterday morning by Mayor Blackmore. Charles Collman and George Robinson were sent to the Work House for thirty days, and James Sweany was sent up for ninety days. Annie Kelley, Flora Reed, Annie Smith and Charles Cuitert, all of whom were acting disorderly on the street, were required to pay fines of ten dollars and costs. Charles Smith and Charles Morrow, the parties arrested as suspicious characters, we sent for ninety days. Thomas Smith, Edward Rice and Frank Lynch created a disturbance at the House of the Destitute, and were sent to Claremont for three months.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Miss Charlotte Thompson appeared to a full house in the emotional drama of "East Lynne." This evening she will enact the character of Mrs. Van Dyke, in the new society play "One Wife." This piece created a perfect furore in New York, and was criticized severely by the press of that city. It, however, depicts fashionable life in some very peculiar phases. It will, no doubt, draw a full house, as a great deal of curiosity is manifested to see this one of the latest of modern society plays.

FRED. AIM'S AMERICAN THEATRE.—The house was, as usual, well filled last evening, and a good programme given. The various artists did their acts well, and of course were applauded accordingly. To-night the management promise an entire change of bill.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES.—Last night a new bill was given, with many new acts. Everything was well received and the various performers did well.

Wholesale Liquors.

The well known firm of Messrs. Dillinger & Stevenson, No. 87 Second avenue, have now enlarged facilities for the transaction of their increasing business, and are prepared to furnish all persons with the purest and best of old rye whiskies, brandies, wines, gins, &c. The long experience of the firm in this branch of business, gives them great advantage and enables them to offer superior inducements to wholesale patrons. Among the stock now on hand, is a lot of fine Monongahela from one to four years old, and some old rye made respectively in 1865, '66, '67 and 68. Their stock is large and they guarantee everything to be the "Simon pure article." They invite liquor dealers generally to call in and examine their stock and prices.

Arizona diamonds are a stone. Will cut glass. Sold only at 38 Fifth avenue.

Arizona diamonds will never loose their brilliancy. Warranted. Sold only at 38 Fifth avenue.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

R Goetlman was put on trial on a charge of obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty. The defendant tore down a bill of sale put up by the Deputy Sheriff, but as it appeared that the bill should not have been put upon his house, a mistake having been made, a *nolle pros* was entered.

F. H. Bower was next called up on a charge of felonious assault and battery. This is the case that created such a sensation a few weeks ago. The prosecutrix was Mrs. Sarah Jane Bower, wife of the defendant. The parties had quarreled and were not living together. They met in an office on 8th Clair street when the shooting occurred. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty and ordered the prosecutrix to pay the costs.

Henry Krump was put on trial for larceny, and receiving stolen goods. When the commonwealth's testimony had all been offered, the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty and was remanded for sentence.

John Moore on trial for the larceny of an overcoat, valued at $20, the property of James H. Moore, was acquitted. The parties are colored.

Adam R. McTigh was next put on trial for aggravated assault and battery in striking Wm. R. Hunter on the head with a chair. Verdict not guilty, prosecutor to pay the costs.

Constantine Krugle is on trial, charged with larceny by bailee on oath of Marshal Walsh. Krugle is a shoemaker in Monongahela borough, and is charged with appropriating to his own use a pair of boots entrusted to his care to be mended.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

J. W. Snee,	Robert Ownes,
Mathew Fahey,	Frank Burns,
Lewis Kim,	Wm. Haley,
W. C. Cook,	Henry Wilkinson,
Michael O'Leary, et al,	Pat Quinn,
John Fitzgerald,	Wm. Carey,
John Dischoth, (2),	Albert C. Litle,
Fred. Bauers, et al,	Henry Maisillens, et al,
Thos. Sweeney,	Henry Gertunger,
Donald Money, et al,	John Dillmuth,
Joseph Bethlehem,	Thos. G. Smith, et al,

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The first case taken up in this Court was that of Ellen Carroll vs. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St Louis Railway Company, which was an action for damages sustained by the killing of plaintiff's husband. Verdict for plaintiff for fifty dollars.

The next case was that of Phillip Welsenberg vs. Thos. L. McClelland. Action to recover for quantity of ice sold and delivered in 1854. Verdict for plaintiff for $163 68.

The case of Kate Caldwell vs. Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway. This was an action to recover damages sustained by an accident by which plaintiff, who is about five years old, got run over. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

116. Burke vs. McCourt.
135. Connolly vs. Wray & Bro.
118. Mechanics' Bank vs. Robertson et al.
120. Walpur vs. Sons.
131. Gibson vs. Federal street & P. V. R. R. Co.
126. Lyon vs. Exec'rs John Herron.
111. Oliphant vs. Chodeau et al.
97. City of Allegheny vs. McCreery.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

The arguments in the case of McClurkan vs. Byers & Co., were heard before Judge Sterrett on Monday, and the case will probably go to the jury to-day.

[Before Judge Collier.]

In the case of J. H. Palmer vs. James Smith, a verdict of 91.82 was rendered for plaintiff.

In the case of David C. Butler vs. A. J. Nelis & Co., being an action of assumpsit, a verdict, for $73.73 was given for plaintiff.

In the case of Rea Powell vs. Henry Schnellbach and Martin Heyl, an appeal, the jury found for plaintiff for $25.

N. B. Campbell vs. Adam Krugh, being an appeal; a verdict for seventy-five dollars was rendered for plaintiff.

The case of Baxter vs. McCleary is on trial.

Trial List for To-day.

208. McMurchan vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co.
209. " " " "
210. " " " "
211. " " " "
189. Small vs. Spencer, McKay & Co.
142. Reed et ux vs Dollar Savings Bank.
109. McKee vs. Herron, garnishee.
87. Wright vs. Hopper et al.
21. Corbet vs. Lewis (fixed.)

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

John Gayman, of Washington county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of Valentine Sargent, of the same county. The usual order was issued.

The firm of Hyde, Agnes & Co., of New York city, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of E. Oppenheimer, of this city. The Court made the usual order.

The Warren Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy against the Onondago Iron and Nail Works, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, and doing business in Lawrence county, this State. An order to show cause was ordered.

The bond of S. H. Miller, assignee of Rees J. Millard, bankrupt of Columbia county, in the sum of $5,000, was filed and approved by the Court.

William Ramsey and James W. Thompson, of this city, were adjunged bankrupts upon the petition of Atwell & Lee, and the matter referred to Register Harper for examination.

COUNTY FINANCES.

A Leaf from Comptroller Warner's Books—Detailed statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Last Year.

Yesterday we gave the aggregates of the receipts and expenditures of the county during the past year, and herewith is given the full details of the sources from which the money was received and through which it was expended:

No. appropriations	Receipts.	Exp'd'trs.
1. Funded Debt.....	$	$
2. Interest.....	6,812 57	147,054 60
3. Interest and expenses Railroad Bonds.....	228 60	147,054 67
4. Court's Office.....	60 00	9,706 26
5. Controll's Office.....		5,918 14
6. Treasurer's Office		7,004 25
7. Sheriff's Office.....		
8. Coroner's Office.....	450 17	6,548 46
9. Solicitor's Office..		800 00
10. Court House.....		8,854 28
11. County Jail.....		9,741 88
12. Court House and Jail.....		11,739 75
13. Court Quarter Sessions.....	11,765 67	43,680 24
14. Common Pleas....	492 00	22,777 24
15. District.....	396 00	21,683 64
16. Supreme Court....		1,059 00
17. Assess't of Taxes.		11,830 54
18. Election Expenses	2 00	10,619 30
19. Printing and Stationery.....		9,584 97
20. Bridges.....	5 00	12,540 04
21. Roads.....		1,745 89
22. New Townships..		89 50
23. Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.....		1,625 00
24. Aldermen and Justices Peace.....		3,041 26
25. Constables.....		5,321 04
26. House of Refuge..		12,579 85
27. West Pa. Hospital	6,968 75	9,172 11
28. Fremium on Fox Scalps.....		20 25
29. Unseated Land Tax		6 00
30. Com'wealth Penn. (State Tax).....		40,545 58
31. Collateral Fund..		1,402 39
32. Sinking Fund....		25,000 00
33. State Auditor....		204 00
34. Prothon'y's Office		
35. Work'h'se and Infirmite Asylums	3,500 60	67,559 60
36. Outstanding Warrants prev's to 1861.....		11,046 64
37. Western Penn'a. Law Library.....		2,700 17
38. Gas Inspection....	3,808 18	3,814 23
39. Recorder's Index Commission ...		8,000 00
40. Recorder's Index		
41. Salaries and extra of County officers.....	126,311 22	124,611 01
Counterfeited warrants former years paid by Treasurer		29 37
Fines and forfeitures.	48 79	
County Ranger.....	806 74	
Uncealed lands.....	7 59	
County, State and Work House taxes 1872 and former years.....	424,251 67	
Cash in County Treasury County Funds, Jan. 1, 1872	226,814 24	
Cash in County Treasury County Funds, January 1, 1873..		155,846 31
Aggregates.....	822,239 19	822,239 19

A comparison of these figures with those of the last report shows a decrease of $54,021 in the Funded Debt,—which is perhaps the most interesting item.

The report will be laid before the Board in a few days and when examined and approved will be ready for publication.

NOT GUILTY.

Mr. N. B. O'Neill Acquitted of the Charge of Larceny.

The fact was briefly mentioned in yesterday's GAZETTE that a clerk in a store on Fifth avenue had been arrested, charged with the larceny of about three hundred dollars worth of goods from his employers. We refrained from publishing the particulars yesterday, knowing the gentleman to have been previously, an excellent reputation, and being confident that an investigation of the charges would result in his acquittal. The gentleman in question, Mr. N. B. O'Neill, was employed as confidential clerk in the carpet store of Messrs. McCallum & Co., on Fifth avenue, which position he has honorably filled to the satisfaction of his employers, until the charge of larceny was made against. His friends placed too much confidence in him to believe the charge and the sequel proved them correct. The case came up last evening before Alderman McMasters for a hearing, and before the evidence had all been heard the prosecution, readily saw that the testimony was by no means sufficient to be discharged. This was complied with, though sustain the charge, and requested that Mr. O'Neill a colored man named Cole, who had been arrested on the same charge, was held for a further hearing. The end of the case establishes the honesty of Mr. O'Neill, and clears him fully from a very unfortunate affair.

The Victor Sewing Machine Company are desirous of forming a business connection with a responsible party or parties in Pittsburgh, to assume control of the sale of their celebrated Sewing Machine "VICTOR." To experienced sewing machine men this is a rare opportunity, as the manner of conducting business, and terms cannot fail to be satisfactory. The unparalled success of the "VICTOR," both East and West, warrants the assertion that it can be made a success here. Machines can be examined and tested at Messrs. Stevenson's, 93 Market Street, and all applications should be addressed to

J. L. FERGUSON, Manager,
6t 1227 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

BREVITIES.

....The attention of Retail Grocerers is called to an advertisement concerning them on first page.

....The Finance Committee of councils will meet in the Controller's office at three o'clock this afternoon.

....Mrs. Jane Shane will deliver a lecture at Liberty Hall, East Liberty, on Friday evening next, under the auspices of B. T. K. S., subject, "Conscience."

....The Duquesne Greys have offered the use of their armory to the Mexican veterans for meetings—the second of which will take place on Saturday evening.

....The Patti-Mario concert troupe under the management of Max Strakosch, will give a farewell performance on the evening of February 1st at Library Hall.

....Some malicious boy fired a pistol into the stable of Mr. Francis, on Manilla alley, last evening. The bullet struck a valuable horse, injuring him very severely.

....John Edward, who lived on Rebecca street, Allegheny, has been missing from home for several days and his friends are unable to account for his strange disappearance.

....A son of Mr. M. Matthews, residing at No. 177 Federal street, Allegheny, aged about twelve years, slipped off a shed upon which he was playing last evening and broke his left arm. He was attended by Dr. Walter Ure.

....On Tuesday evening as two men named Patterson and Clark were driving up a hill in Bellevue in a carriage. The vehicle slipped over the side throwing them out and injuring them slightly. The carriage was nearly wrecked.

....The Wylie Avenue Savings Bank held an election for Directors Tuesday. The new Board is composed of E. P. Jones, A. G. McCandless, A. Burns, George C. Davis, J. D. Sicouse, C. Jeremy, D. Steen, C. W. Hubbard and Jacob Miller.

....Philip Dennel, Lieutenant of the police in the First district of the South Side, has resigned his position, to accept the position of Market Constable of the South Side. Yesterday officer Henry B. McCurry was appointed to fill the vacancy

....The Workingmens savings bank of Allegheny yesterday elected the following board of directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. John Joseph Herrmann, Charles B. Easly, G. Mayer, F. Kochendoerfer, John S. Clark, John P. Wacker, John Stephan, C. Klieker, G. P. Bellstein.

....Yesterday morning an individual came into Deputy Mayor Salbury's office, and wished to make an information against a neighbor, for the lar